CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXIII. D — 24
1806

Que votre eclat eſt peu durable,
Charmantes FLEURS, honneur de nos jardins!
Souvent un jour commence et finit vos deſtins,
Et le ſort le plus favorable
Ne vous laiſſe briller que deux ou trois matins.
Ah! conſolez vous en, Jonquilles, Tubéreuſes,
Vous vivez peu de jours, mais vous vivez heureuſes.
M. DE DESHOULIERES.

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MDCCCVI.

SHOUT
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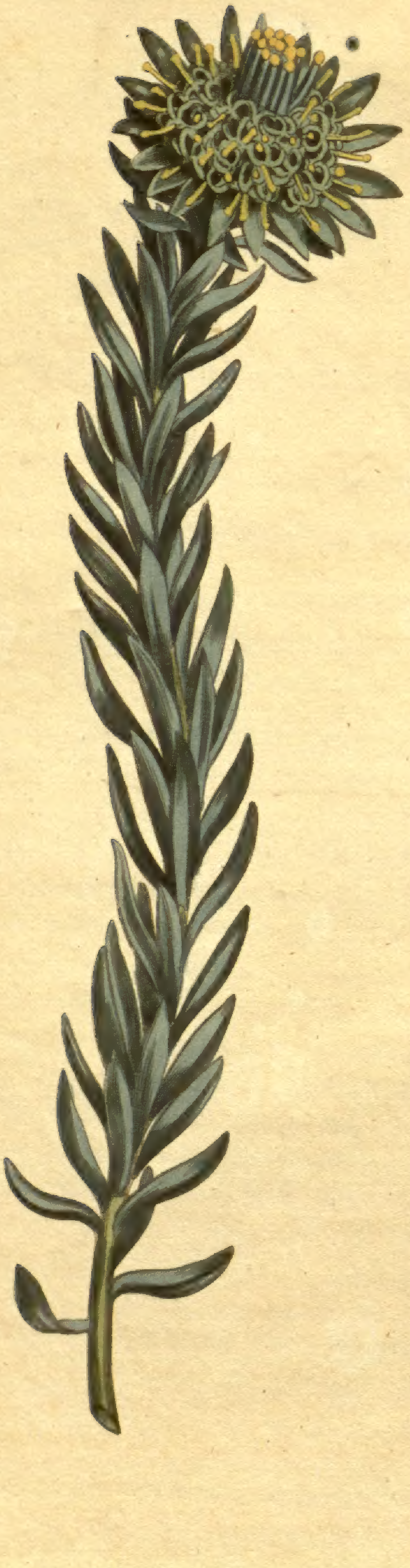
IT

Nº 881



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Creſcent Nov. 1. 1805 F. Sanſom sculp

PROTEA STELLARIS. STARRY PROTEA.

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Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 878.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *ſtellaris;* foliis ovato-lanceolatis carnoſis apice calloſis, capitulo hemiſphærico glabro terminali involucrum radiatum concolor ſubæquante.

DESCR. A low ſhrub. *Stem* very much branched from the baſe; branches ſome ſimple, others verticillately divided at the upper part. *Leaves* ſeſſile, crowded, without order, lanceolate, narrowed towards the baſe, fleſhy, concave, terminated with a ſmall callous point, thoſe on the upper part of the flowering branches ſmooth, but ſome of the lower ones and thoſe on the younger ſhoots hairy underneath. *Flowers* yellowiſh green in a hemiſphærical terminal head, not downy, ſurrounded at the baſe with a regular, radiated, ſmooth *involucre,* projecting ſomewhat beyond the head of flowers, of the ſame colour and ſhape as the leaves. Within the involucre are two or three rows of boat-ſhaped *bractes,* hairy underneath, ſhorter than the tube of the corolla, but the upper part of the receptacle is without paleæ. *Corolla* four-petaled: petals linear, revolute, villous without, ſlightly adhering downwards into a tube. *Style* erect, exſerted: ſtigma club-ſhaped, ſmooth, greeniſh.

This plant is very nearly allied to PROTEA *pallens* and *conifera,* two ſpecies, the varieties of which, THUNBERG allows to be very difficultly diſtinguiſhed from each other; nor is it certain that the plants this Botaniſt has deſcribed under theſe names are the ſame as thoſe of LINNÆUS.

We ſhould not have heſitated to conſider our plant as one of the varieties of *conifera*, and of the particular one figured by Breynius, were it not for the total want of all woollineſs in the head of flowers. At the ſame time the ſhortneſs and greater regularity of the involucre which has the ſame colour as the leaves, and the verticillate branches, ſeparate it from *pallens*, with which the ſmoothneſs of the head unites it. In this dilemma we have thought it ſafeſt to conſider this plant as an intermediate ſpecies, diſtinct from both.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, of as eaſy culture as any of the genus.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Meſſrs. Napier and Chandler in June laſt; we were ſoon after favoured with another by our friend Mr. Samuel Curtis of Walworth.

No. 882

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Creſcent Nov. 1. 1805. F. Sanſom sculp.

HIBISCUS PALUSTRIS. MARSH HIBISCUS.

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Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex: exterior polyphyllus. *Capſ.* 5-locularis polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIBISCUS *paluſtris;* caule herbaceo ſimpliciſſimo, foliis ovatis ſubtrilobis ſubtus tomentoſis, floribus axillaribus. *Sp. Pl.* 976. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 808. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 454. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2. *Cavan. Diſſ.* 3. *p.* 162. *t.* 65. *f.* 2. *Fabric. Helmſt. n.* 18.
ALTHÆA paluſtris. *Bauh. Pin.* 316.
ALTHÆA hortenſis ſeu peregrina. *Dod. Pempt.* 655.
ALTHÆA Sida dicta quibuſdam. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 957, (quoad deſcriptionem, ſed figura eſt alterius plantæ.)
KETMIA paluſtris flore purpureo. *Tourn. Inſt.* 100.
HIBISCUS *Moſcheutos;* foliis ovalibus, acuminatis, dentatis, ſubtus incano-tomentoſis; nonnullis ſubtricuſpidatis: pedunculis *quaſi* petiolis innatis: corolla ampliſſima: capſula extus glabra. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 2. *p.* 47. ?

The external calyx conſiſts of twelve linear leaflets, the internal is five-cleft: ſegments ovate, acute, quite entire. The corolla has apparently five petals, but they cohere at the baſe. Stigmas remarkably large and globoſe. Capſule ſmooth without. Seeds globular, ſhining. The peduncles are ſolitary, axillary, jointed near the extremity, the length of the petioles, with which they adhere at the baſe. The leaves vary, ſome of them being ſimply oval-acuminate, others ſomewhat three-lobed owing to the elongation of the lateral nerves.

The Marſh Hibiſcus is a native of North-America, and ſeems to have been very early introduced into Europe, being mentioned by DODONÆUS as a foreign plant cultivated in the gardens of Holland. It does not occur under this name in MICHAUX's Flora of North-America, but we ſuſpect that what he has deſcribed, as the HIBISCUS *moſcheutos* of LINNÆUS, is the ſame plant; indeed we very much doubt whether both ſpecies are not in reality the ſame. Be this as it may, we have no doubt but that our plant is the *paluſtris* of LINNÆUS, having had an opportunity of comparing it with a ſpecimen from KALM in the Bankſian Herbarium, which however does not appear to differ from the HIBISCUS *Moſcheutos* of the ſame collection. In both, the peduncle and petiole appear rather to be united at the baſe than to grow the one out of the other.

Is a perfectly hardy herbaceous plant, but will rarely flower in our gardens without the aid of artificial heat.

EUPHORBIA PETIOLARIS. LONG-STALKED SPURGE.

****

Claſs and Order.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4- ſeu 5-petala, calyci inſidens. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, ventricoſus. *Capſ.* tricocca.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

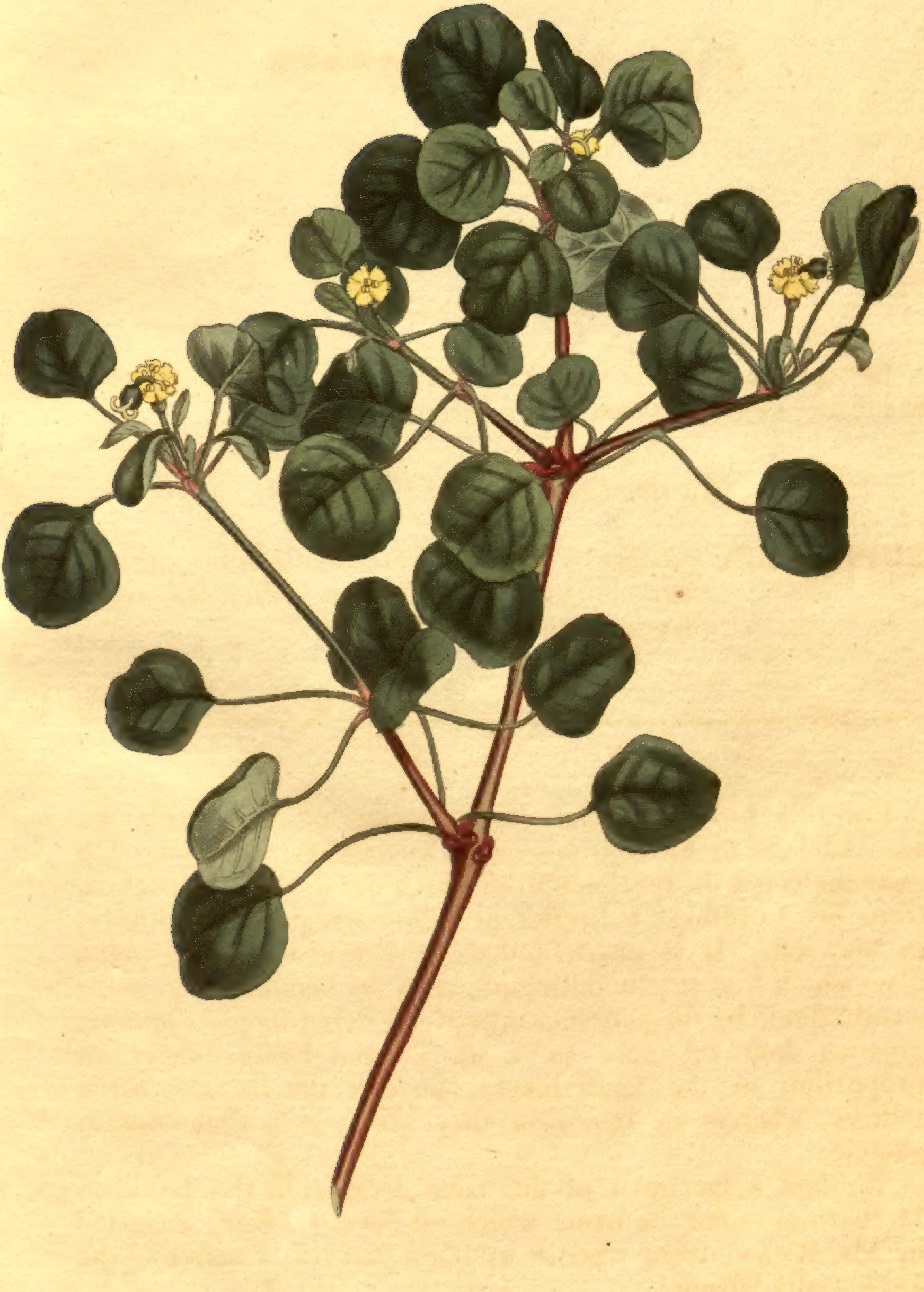
EUPHORBIA *petiolaris;* petiolis verticillatis folio orbiculato longioribus, floribus ſolitariis, caule fruticoſo inermi nodoſo.

For this hitherto undeſcribed ſpecies of Euphorbia we are indebted to the Marquis of BLANDFORD, who obligingly communicated the ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken, from his Lordſhip's collection at White Knights in Berkſhire, in May laſt. It is nearly allied to EUPHORBIA *cotinifolia*, from which it is chiefly diſtinguiſhed by its ſlenderer and more woody ſtem, by the petioles, inſtead of being ſimply oppoſite, growing four or more in a whirl, and being longer in proportion to the ſmall leaves, and by the flowers being ſolitary, whereas in *cotinifolia* they grow in a dichotomous panicle.

We find a ſpecimen of the ſame ſpecies in the Bankſian Herbarium under the name which we have adopted, collected by Mr. RYAN, from whence we learn that it is a native of the Weſt-India Iſlands.

Should be kept in the dry ſtove with the other tropical ſpecies of Euphorbia.

N°. 883



Syd Edwards del   Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo: Creſcent Nov. 1, 1805   F Sanſom sculp

ASTER REFLEXUS. REFLEXED-LEAVED STAR-WORT.

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Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Cor.* radii plures 10. *Cal.* imbricati ſquamæ inferiores patulæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTER *reflexus;* fruticoſus, foliis ovatis ſubimbricatis recurvatis ſerrato-ciliatis, floribus terminalibus. *Sp. Pl.* 1225. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 803. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 2015. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2. *Amæn. Acad.* 6. *Afr.* 68. *Berg. Cap.* 285.

ASTER *reflexus. Bot. Repoſ.* 93.

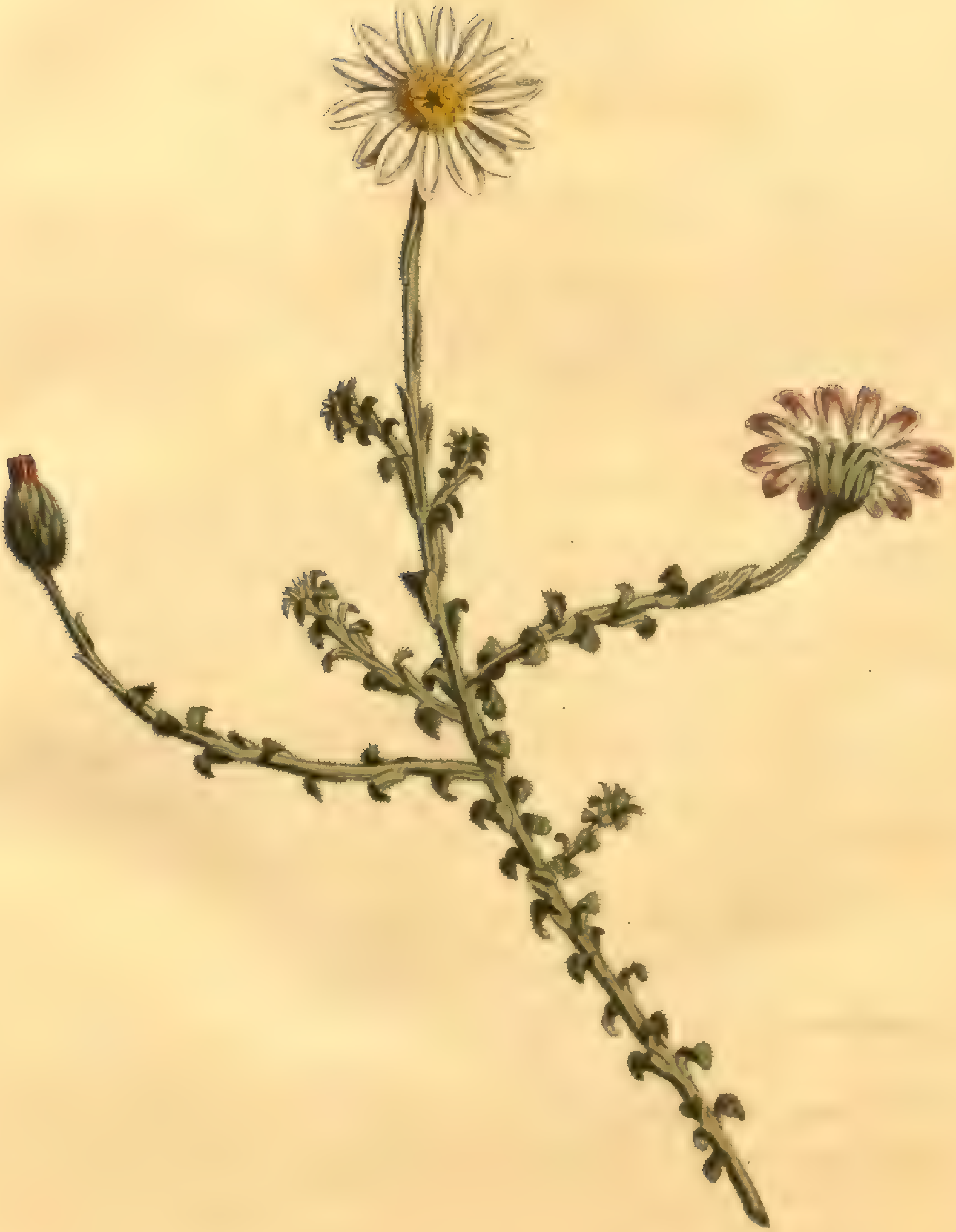
ASTER africanus fruteſcens ſplendentibus parvis et reflexis foliis. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 55. *t.* 28. *Raii Sup.* 159.

A flower ſo nearly reſembling the common Daiſy, would hardly attract the attention of any, did not its unuſual foliage afford ſome appearance of novelty. The only other recommendation it poſſeſſes is its continuing to bloſſom through the winter. The ray of the flower is ſaid by MARTYN to be blood-red, a tranſlation of LINNÆUS's *radius ſanguineus;* but the colour is confined to the tips and on the under ſide only, the upper ſide of the ray being perfectly white.

Native of the Cape and a hardy greenhouſe ſhrub, eaſily propagated by cuttings, or by ſeeds, which it ſometimes produces with us.

Introduced, according to Mr. DONN, in 1790.

No. 884



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VERBASCUM PHŒNICEUM. PURPLE-FLOWERED MULLEIN.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata, ſubinæqualis. *Capſ.* 2-locularis, 2-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERBASCUM *phœniceum;* foliis ovatis nudis crenatis radicalibus, caule ſubnudo racemoſo. *Syſt. Veg.* 219. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1004. *Reich.* 1. 495. *Jacq. Auſtr. t.* 125. *Pall. It.* 1. *p.* 183. *Scop. Carn. n.* 250. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 237. *Allion. Ped. n.* 384. *Gærtn. Fruct.* 1. *p.* 262. *t.* 55.
VERBASCUM flore cæruleo vel purpureo. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 875.
BLATTARIA perennis, flore violaceo. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 497.
BLATTARIA purpurea. *Bauh. Pin.* 241. *Raii Hiſt.* 1096.
BLATTARIA flore purpureo. *Park. Hiſt.* 64. *Ger. emac.* 776, 2.

The Mulleins are all ſhewy plants; this ſpecies, a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, having bright purple flowers is very ornamental, and has been long thought worthy of cultivation, being ſeen in our gardens before the time of GERARD. Is a perfectly hardy perennial, "the roote (as PARKINSON obſerves) abiding ſundry yeares," though ſome have ſuppoſed it to be only biennial, an error ſtill handed down in MARTYN'S MILLER'S Dictionary. May be eaſily propagated by parting its roots or by ſeeds, which however with us it rarely produces, though in ſome years abundantly. Succeeds beſt in a ſandy loam with an eaſtern expoſure; its ſtems, if not tied up, are liable to ſuffer from high winds.

Blooms through the months of May and June.

S.Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Creſcent, Nov 1. 1805. F. Sansom sculp.

No 886

d.Edwards del.   Pub by T. Curtis, St Greſcent Nov 1 1805.   F. Sanſom sculp

SCABIOSA CAUCASEA. CAUCASEAN SCABIOUS.

****

Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. communis polyphyllus; proprius duplex, ſuperus. *Recept.* paleaceum ſ. nudum.

Specific Character.

SCABIOSA *caucaſea*; corollulis quinquefidis radiantibus, foliis lanceolatis utrinque attenuatis hiſpidis baſi connatis, calycibus internis externos bis ſuperantibus.

DESCR. *Stem* erect, ſimple, round, pubeſcent, terminating in a long, naked, round peduncle. *Leaves* oppoſite, lanceolate, narrowed at both ends, quite entire or with here and there a ſmall tooth, hiſpid with white, adpreſſed, ſtiffiſh hairs. *Flower* ſolitary, very large, radiated. *Involucre* about ten-leaved: leaflets lanceolate-acuminate, terminated in a ſharp mucro, hairy. *Paleæ* linear-lanceolate, very hairy, longer than the florets of the diſk. *Florets* of the radius tubular, with an unequal five-cleft limb, the three outer ſegments many times larger than the two inner, all obtuſe and villous without: florets of the diſk tubular, with a five-cleft equal border, external calyx membranous, cupped, plicate; internal calyx of five, briſtle-ſhaped, black leaflets, twice the length of the external. *Germen* covered with long white down. *Style* oblique. *Stigma* globoſe. *Seeds* hairy, crowned with both the calyces.

This ſpecies has very great affinity to SCABIOSA *graminifolia*, but the ſtem is more erect, the flowers are much larger, the leaves broader and leſs ſilvery, with longer and more rigid hairs ; but the moſt material difference appears to be in the length of the internal calyx, which in *graminifolia* is hardly longer than the external.

The flower exceeds in ſize that of any other known ſpecies of Scabious, and continues long in beauty.

Raiſed by Mr. LODDIGES from ſeeds received by him from Mount Caucaſus. Is a hardy perennial. Flowers in July and Auguſt.

N°. 887

ATRAGENE AMERICANA. AMERICAN ATRAGENE.

****

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 4—6-petala. *Nectaria* (ſ. petala interna) 4, ſpathulata, petalis alternantia. *Filam.* plurima: exteriora dilatata ſubantherifera. *Sem.* ariſtata: ariſtis piloſis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ATRAGENE *americana*; foliis quaternis ternatis: foliolis cordatis integerrimis, nectariis acutis.

At No. 530 of this work we have figured and deſcribed the ATRAGENE *auſtriaca*, of which the *alpina* from Siberia has been generally conſidered as a variety; but we there obſerved that theſe plants were probably diſtinct ſpecies. We are now able to aſcertain that they really are ſo, and to add a third, a native of North-America, which, with *ochotenſis* of PALLAS, makes up the whole of the ſpecies from which the above generic character is formed; ATRAGENE *capenſis* and all the other ſpecies mentioned by WILLDENOW, except perhaps ATRAGENE *zeylanica*, probably do not belong to this genus; which is chiefly diſtinguiſhed from CLEMATIS by the preſence of the nectaries or internal petals, and by its very ſingular manner of growth; every gemma (to which there appears to be nothing ſimilar in CLEMATIS) producing as it were a diſtinct plant, conſiſting of two or four leaves, with a peduncle bearing a ſolitary flower in the centre. Theſe plants are connected together by ſarmentous ſtalks, but on very elevated mountains the ATRAGENE *auſtriaca* is entirely deſtitute of theſe ſtalks, and the whole plant conſiſts merely of two radical leaves with a ſolitary flower, ſupported on a ſcape. It was in this form only that the plant had occurred to HALLER, at the time he wrote his *Hiſtoria Stirpium Helvetiæ;* probably alſo LINNÆUS had not ſeen it in any other, when he deſcribed the leaves as radical, and called the peduncle a ſcape: and even in cultivation the ſeedling plants will ſometimes flower before any running ſhoot appears.

The nectaries or internal petals have been hitherto ſaid to be numerous, but we conſtantly find four that are ſomewhat different from the reſt, placed alternately with the petals and without any veſtige of anthers; all the others, generally about twelve, having more or leſs appearance of anthers at their tips, we conſider as dilated filaments. The nectaries afford an excellent mark of diſcrimination between ATRAGENE *auſtriaca* and *ſibirica*, which are otherwiſe not eaſily diſtinguiſhed by words, thoſe of the latter being emarginate or linear-obcordate, whereas thoſe of the former are quite entire at the point.

Having had an opportunity of ſeeing three ſpecies flower at Mr. LODDIGES, at Hackney, this ſummer, we have not omitted comparing them together, and think they may be ſafely concluded to be diſtinct and characterized as follows:

1. ATRAGENE *auſtriaca;* foliis binis duplicato-ternatis: foliolis ovatis ſerratis, nectariis obtuſis.

2. ATRAGENE *ſibirica;* foliis binis duplicato-ternatis: foliolis ovatis ſerratis, nectariis emarginatis.

3. ATRAGENE *americana;* foliis quaternis ternatis: foliolis cordatis integerrimis, nectariis acutis.

Of the fourth ſpecies, the *ochotenſis* of PALLAS, we know nothing but the little this author has given of it in his Flora Roſſica, vol. 2, p. 69. It has ſix petals, but in other reſpects has the habit of the reſt.

According to JUSSIEU, what we have denominated corolla is a calyx, and our nectaries are petals. We prefer keeping to the Linnæan terms, and have only adopted that of nectaries inſtead of his internal petals, in conformity to his own language in the reſt of the order.

The plant now figured flowers nearly at the ſame time with ATRAGENE *auſtriaca*, a month later than *ſibirica*, is hardly leſs ornamental, and has the excluſive advantage of being agreeably ſcented. Was raiſed from ſeeds from North-America, by Mr. LODDIGES; appears to be perfectly hardy, and to produce ſeeds freely, by which it may be propagated without difficulty, and makes a very deſirable addition to our climbing ſhrubs.

N°. 888.

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EPIDENDRUM SINENSE. CHINESE EPIDENDRUM.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium undulatum, obliquum, reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *ſinenſe;* foliis enſiformibus nervoſo-ſtriatis radicalibus, floribus nutantibus, petalis ſubæqualibus, nectario revoluto maculato ſubtus concavo, bractea germine parum breviore.
EPIDENDRUM *ſinenſe. Bot. Repoſ.* 216. *Donn. Cantab.* 166.

This plant belongs to the genus CYMBIDIUM of SWARTZ*, and is very nearly allied to EPIDENDRUM *enſifolium* of LINNÆUS, figured by Dr. SMITH, in his *Spicilegium Botanicum;* ſo nearly indeed that, perhaps, ſome may be inclined to conſider both as varieties. It is a larger plant, the leaves wider and more evidently nerved, the flowers larger, darker coloured, and more nodding; the bracte below each flower is above two-thirds the length of the germen, whereas in *enſifolia* it is ſcarcely one-third the length; and the germen is much curved, which in *enſifolia* is nearly ſtraight. But even theſe diſtinctions, ſlight as they are, we can hardly inſiſt upon, unleſs we had ſeen more ſpecimens of both in flower: there is however a conſiderable difference in the general appearance, and cultivators think them diſtinct. We have a drawing of the other plant by us, and perhaps, when we publiſh this, we may be able to ſpeak more decidedly upon the ſubject.

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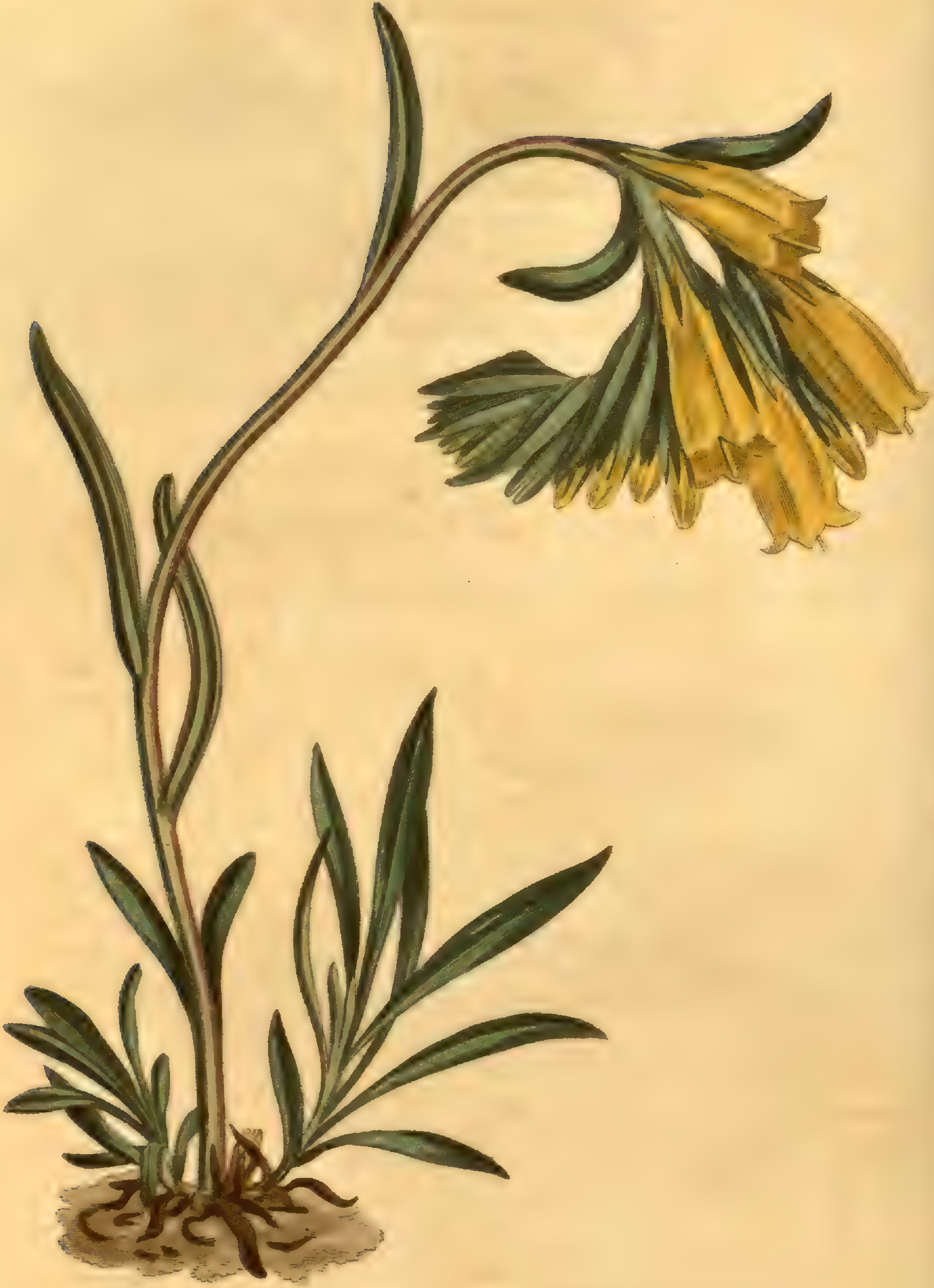
* See the Profeſſor's paper on the genera of ORCHIDEÆ, in *Tracts relative to Botany*, which we are informed was tranſlated from the Swediſh language, by our friend Mr. CHARLES KÖNIG, two years prior to the publication.

A native of China, from whence it was introduced by the late Mr. SLATER; has been hitherto treated as a ſtove plant, but does not require ſo much heat as the Weſt-Indian ſpecies, thriving luxuriantly in the conſervatory.

The genus EPIDENDRUM, as at preſent conſtituted, certainly contains many very heterogeneous ſpecies; but, perhaps, until a much larger number of them have been figured and deſcribed, it may be better to ſuffer them to remain as they are. Profeſſor SWARTZ has done much, but we acknowledge that we are deterred from following his arrangement, by obſerving ſeveral ſpecies united which can hardly belong to the ſame genus; thus EPIDENDRUM *cucullatum*, figured above, No. 543, ranks with our preſent plant under CYMBIDIUM!

No. 889



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Creſcent Dec. 1. 1805 F. [illegible]

ONOSMA TAURICA. GOLDEN-FLOWERED ONOSMA.

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Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata: fauce pervia. *Semina* 4.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ONOSMA *taurica;* caulibus ſimplicibus e baſi multicipe, foliis lineari-lanceolatis utrinque albo-piloſis, fructibus erectis. *Marſch. v. Biberſtein Terek u. Kur. p.* 138.

ONOSMA *taurica. Pallas Tableau de la Tauride, p.* 47. *Annals of Bot. v.* 2. *p.*

This plant is not entirely new in our gardens, where it has generally paſſed for ONOSMA *echioides* of LINNÆUS, a much larger plant, greatly branched, clothed with very long yellowiſh hairs, and having entirely the habit of ECHIUM *vulgare.* We at firſt ſuſpected it to be the ONOSMA *ſimpliciſſima;* but, from the confuſion in the ſynonymy and the want of preciſion in the ſpecific characters, it was not eaſy to determine the queſtion. But fortunately in our ſearch we met with ſpecimens exactly correſponding with our plant, in a collection ſent from Caucaſus to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, by Count MUSCHIN PUSCHKIN, under the name which we have adopted; and with the aſſiſtance of our kind friend Mr. CHARLES KONIG, we are enabled to give the ſpecific character as drawn up by Marſchal v. BIBERSTEIN, by whom we are informed that it is frequent in the open hills of Tauria, about Karaſſubaſac and Sympheropolis, and alſo in the mountains of the Caſpian Caucaſus, flowering in May and June. A careful examination of the dried ſpecimens left us almoſt without doubt, yet the obſervation of this author, that the flowers are of a full yellow colour, affords an additional proof of the identity of the plants.

It is a hardy perennial, but requires the ſame care as moſt other alpine plants, which are often preſerved with more difficulty through our moiſt winters and variable ſprings, than the natives of warmer climes.

Our drawing was taken at the nurſery of Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, Old-Brompton, in June laſt.

N.º 890

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S.t Geo: Creſcent Dec. 1.1805 F. Sanſom sc.

GOODENIA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE-FLOWERED GOODENIA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Capſ. 2-locularis, 2-valvis, polyſperma, diſſepimento parallelo. *Sem.* imbricata. *Cor.* ſupra longitudinaliter fiſſa, genitalia exſerens: limbo 5-fido, ſecundo. *Antheræ* lineares, imberbes. *Stigma* urceolatum, ciliatum. SMITH.

Specific Character.

GOODENIA *grandiflora;* caule herbaceo angulato, foliis cordatis dentato-ſerratis villoſis: inferioribus pinnatis, floribus axillaribus ternis, capſulis pentagonis gibbis.

DESC. *Root* annual or biennial, fibrous. *Stalk* branched, three or four feet high, ſix or ſeven angled, and deeply furrowed, hairy, filled with light pith like elder. *Leaves* alternate, on long petioles; upper ones ſimple; heart-ſhaped, acuminate, ſawed, with teeth nearly perpendicular, ſoft and ſomewhat clammy; lower ones pinnated, the terminal leaflet the ſame as the upper leaves and much larger than the others. *Flowers* grow generally by threes, but at the upper part of the plant frequently ſolitary, from the axils of the petioles, the common peduncle very ſhort or almoſt none, with a ſhort ſubulate bracte at the baſe of each pedicle. *Calyx* ſuperior or growing to the germen, divided into five ſubulate ſegments, perſiſtent. *Corolla* yellow, irregular; laciniæ 5, ovate-lanceolate, three-nerved on the under ſurface, margin undulated; the claws of the three lower ones adhere together, but the two upper laciniæ

Nº. 890

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GOODENIA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE-FLOWERED GOODENIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Capſ. 2-locularis, 2-valvis, polyſperma, diſſepimento parallelo. *Sem.* imbricata. *Cor.* ſupra longitudinaliter fiſſa, genitalia exſerens: limbo 5-fido, ſecundo. *Antheræ* lineares, imberbes. *Stigma* urceolatum, ciliatum. SMITH.

Specific Character.

GOODENIA *grandiflora;* caule herbaceo angulato, foliis cordatis dentato-ſerratis villoſis: inferioribus pinnatis, floribus axillaribus ternis, capſulis pentagonis gibbis.

DESC. *Root* annual or biennial, fibrous. *Stalk* branched, three or four feet high, ſix or ſeven angled, and deeply furrowed, hairy, filled with light pith like elder. *Leaves* alternate, on long petioles; upper ones ſimple; heart-ſhaped, acuminate, ſawed, with teeth nearly perpendicular, ſoft and ſomewhat clammy; lower ones pinnated, the terminal leaflet the ſame as the upper leaves and much larger than the others. *Flowers* grow generally by threes, but at the upper part of the plant frequently ſolitary, from the axils of the petioles, the common peduncle very ſhort or almoſt none, with a ſhort ſubulate bracte at the baſe of each pedicle. *Calyx* ſuperior or growing to the germen, divided into five ſubulate ſegments, perſiſtent. *Corolla* yellow, irregular; laciniæ 5, ovate-lanceolate, three-nerved on the under ſurface, margin undulated; the claws of the three lower ones adhere together, but the two upper laciniæ are diſtinct and erect, forming a hood or umbrella over the ſtyle. *Stamens* 5, quickly periſhing; filaments ſhort, recurved, inſerted into the crown of the germen; anthers linear. *Style* erect, incurved, hairy; *Stigma* large, compreſſed, ciliated at the mouth. *Capſules* five-angled, gibbous, two-celled, ſplitting at the point into four valves, to diſcharge the ſeeds. *Seeds* lenticular, attached to the diſſepiment, which is detached from the ſides of the capſule at its upper part. Embryo in the centre of a fleſhy periſperm: radicle deſcendent.

As ſoon as the flower opens, the ſtamens are bent quite away from the ſtigma; but the anthers in this genus, as in moſt, if not all, the family of campanulaceæ, ſhed their pollen before the corolla is expanded. If the flower-bud in this ſpecies be carefully opened a day or two before its proper ſeaſon of expanding, a moſt curious ſpectacle offers itſelf, the ſtigma will be found erect, open, in the ſhape of a cup, and ſometimes completely filled with the pollen, ſhed from the anthers, which now connive over its mouth. Before the flower opens, the ſtyle is much lengthened, and the ſtigma cloſes, the filaments at the ſame time ſhrinking away.

The flowers have a ſweet, but not very agreeable, ſmell, and the whole plant partakes of the ſame.

If brought forward by ſowing the ſeeds in a gentle hot-bed in the ſpring, and the young plants be afterwards ſet out in open ground, they will flower about the beginning of Auguſt, and continue to bloſſom till the froſt ſets in. The ſeeds will ripen in October. Requires a plentiful ſupply of water.

We received this plant from Mr. WHITLEY, of Old-Brompton, who raiſed it from ſeeds from New South-Wales.

PIMELEA LINIFOLIA. FLAX-LEAVED PIMELEA.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Stam.* fauci inſerta. *Nux* corticata, 1-locularis. SMITH.

Specific Character.

PIMELEA* *linifolia*; foliis lineari lanceolatis, capitulis terminalibus involucratis, corolla extus villoſa. *Smith Nov. Holl.* 1. *p.* 31. *t.* 11. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 50. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

DESC. *Stem* ſhrubby with a ferrugineous bark: branches erect, ſubdichotomous. *Leaves* oppoſite, decuſſate, horizontal, ſmooth, linear-lanceolate, thickened at the margin: middle nerve depreſſed underneath, raiſed on the upper ſurface. *Infloreſcence* a terminal umbel, ſupported by an involucre of four ovate, acute, quite entire leaflets. *Flowers* white, ſcentleſs. *Corolla* tubular, with a quadrifid limb; tube and the two exterior laciniæ of the limb villous, the two interior ſmooth. *Filaments* two, inſerted into the margin of the tube, the length of the laciniæ. *Anthers* orange-coloured. *Germen* ſuperior, oval, green: *ſtyle* filiform, longer than the tube (in the centre flowers ſhorter): *ſtigma* ſimple.

For this elegant ſmall greenhouſe ſhrub, which continues to bloom through the greateſt part of the year, we are indebted to Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.

It is a native of New South-Wales; may be propagated by cuttings or from ſeeds imported from its native country.

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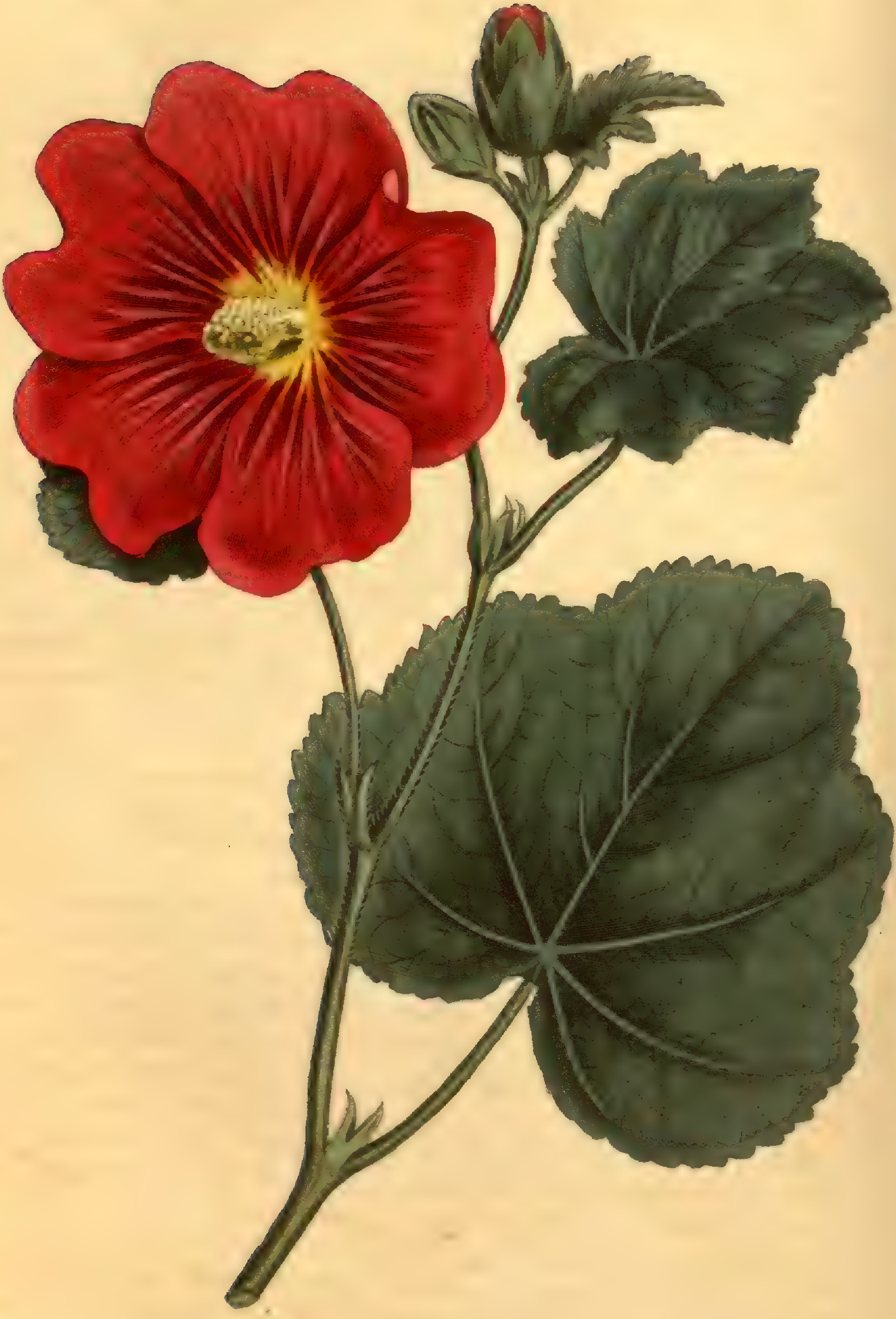
* For what reaſon Dr. SOLANDER applied this name to the genus is unknown; but, being derived from πιμελή, *fat*, in pronunciation the accent ſhould be laid upon the laſt e, not on the firſt;—Pimeléa not Pimélea, as has been duly noticed by Prof. MARTYN.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Creſcent. Dec 1. 1805. F. Sanſom sculp

N.° 892



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ALTHÆA FLEXUOSA. SERINGAPATAM HOLLYHOCK.

****

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex: exterior 6- ſeu 9-fidus. *Capſulæ* plurimæ, monoſpermæ.

ALCEA *Linn.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALTHÆA *flexuoſa*; caule ſubflexuoſo hiſpido, floribus axillaribus ſolitariis, petiolis folio ſeptem-lobo longioribus.

The HOLLYHOCKS in LINNÆUS's ſyſtem formed a genus of themſelves under the name of *Alcea*; but the number of ſegments in the calyx not being very conſtant, this character has been thought too ſlight; and the genus has been ſuffered to immerge in ALTHÆA; an alteration adopted both by SCHREBER in his *Genera Plantarum* and WILLDENOW in his new edition of the *Species Plantarum.* In plants ſo ſubject to vary it is not very eaſy to diſtinguiſh real ſpecies from mere varieties, and whether this will continue to preſerve its characters, after a few years cultivation, is at preſent dubious. The dwarf Chineſe Hollyhock, a few years ſince held in high eſtimation, is now hardly to be found in its genuine ſtate.

The flowers of all that have hitherto been raiſed, proved ſingle; the ſtem is about two feet high, ſomewhat zig-zag from leaf to leaf, beſet with rigid patent hairs, the petioles long and hairy, the leaves three, five, and ſeven-lobed, crenate, villous; peduncles ſolitary, erect, one-flowered; inner calyx frequently ſix-cleft as well as the outer; capſules hiſpid. For this plant we are indebted to Mr. WHITLEY, of Old-Brompton, who raiſed it from ſeeds ſent by Lady GWILLIM from Madraſs, under the name of the Seringapatam Hollyhock.

We neglected to mention in our laſt number that the opportunity of giving a figure of the HIBISCUS *paluſtris* (No. 882) was afforded us by the ſame ingenious cultivator, who, obſerving that under the ordinary treatment this plant never flowered, removed it from the open ground into the ſtove towards the end of the ſummer 1800, and thus forced it into bloſſom; a practice that has been ſince ſucceſsfully followed by others.

LILIUM MARTAGON. TURK'S-CAP LILY.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N^um. 800.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *Martagon* foliis ſtrictiuſculis, obovato-lanceolatis, nudis, ſubcorrugato-venoſis, deorſum remote (ſæpe etiam duplicatim) verticillatis; racemo multifloro; corollis pendulo-cernuis, laciniis revoluto-reflexis, intimis apice villoſis atque obtuſiſſimis. *G.*

LILIUM *Martagon. Hort. Cliff.* 120. *Gærtn. Sem.* 2. *p.* 17. *t.* 83. *Flor. Arragon.* 301. *Jacq. Auſtr. t.* 351. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 88. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 431.

LILIUM foliis verticillatis floribus pendulis revolutis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1233.

LILIUM ſilveſtre ſive montanum. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 133. *Dod. Pempt.* 201.

LILIUM floribus reflexis montanum. *Bauh. Pin.* 77.

MARTAGON. *Camer. Epit.* 617.

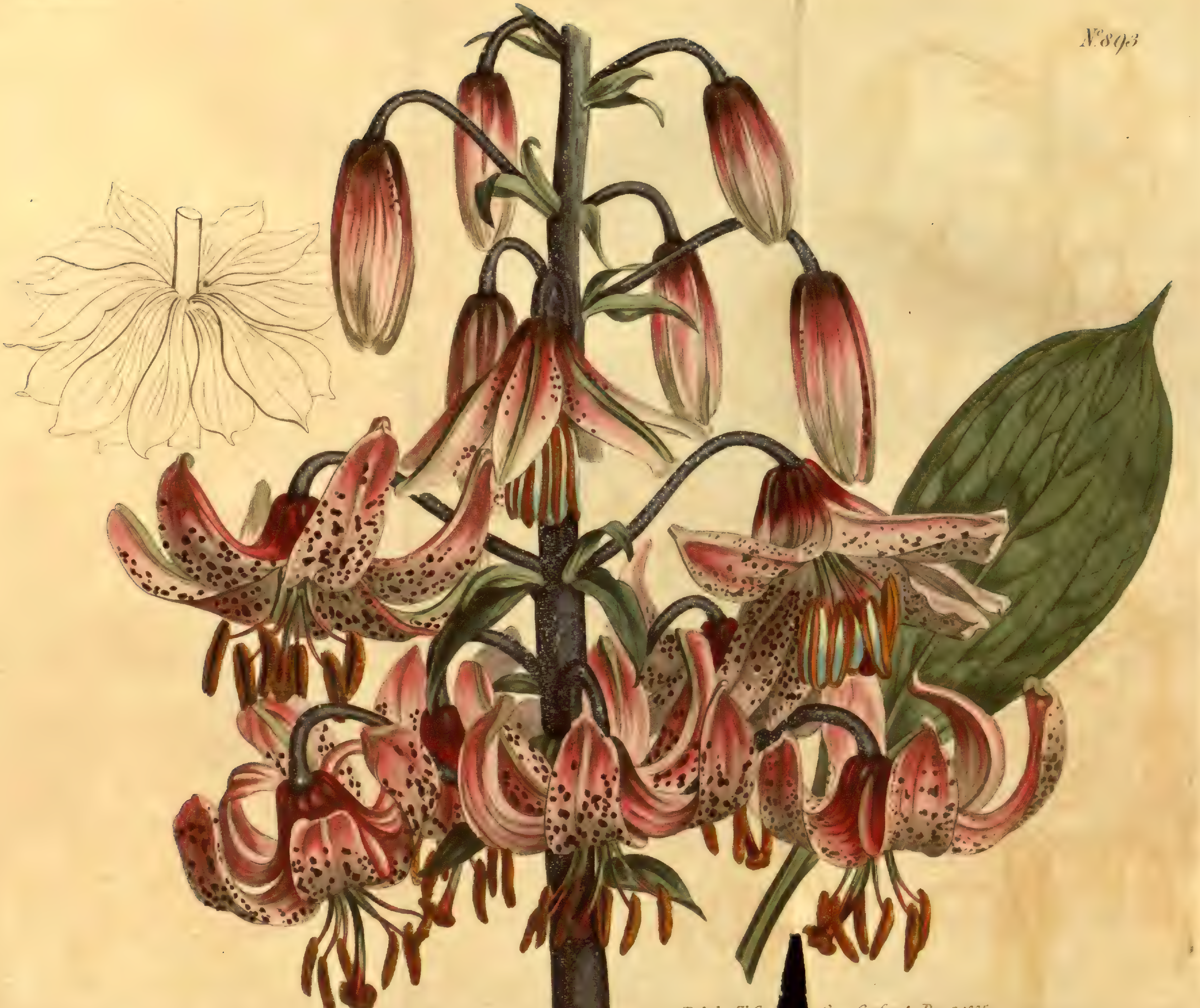
MARTAGON Imperiale. *Park. Parad.* 28.

MARTAGON Imperiale moſchatum. *Hort. Eyſt. Plant. Æſtiv. Ord. II. necnon tab.* 2 *ſequent.*

A native of the Auſtrian mountains and of ſome other parts of Germany. Becomes in our gardens a large plant, between three and four feet high, or more. Corolla gloſſy, glazed like porcelain, varies in its colour from purple, to whitiſh purple and white. Leaves coarſe and harſh. Bractes often double. Diſtance between the whorls of leaves about the length of the leaves. Pedicles long, aſcendently patent. Stamens far ſhorter than the corolla. Style clubbed, twice longer than germen. Perfectly hardy; and flowers about July or Auguſt.

There are two Auſtrian ſpecimens in the Bankſian Herbarium, the one with a naked, the other with a pubeſcent ſtem; the former is figured in JACQUIN, and is a ſlenderer ſmaller plant, but we can hardly think them ſpecifically different. G.

Nº 893



Syd. Edwards del. F. Sanſom sculp.

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HEMEROCALLIS CÆRULEA. CHINESE DAY-LILY.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. baſi infundibuliformis, limbo campanulato, ſexfido, apice revoluto. *Stam.* declinata. *Stigm.* 3-gonum. *Germen* inferum. *Capſ.* 3-gona, corolla tecta.

OBS. *Radices faſciculatæ, et flores in ſcapo corymboſi aut racemoſi.* JUSS. *Vix* AGAPANTHO *niſi habitu diſtinguenda.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEMEROCALLIS *cærulea* foliis petiolatis, acuminato-ovatis, ſubplicato-nervoſis; bracteis pedicellos parum ſuperantibus, ſcarioſo-membranaceis; racemo multifloro; corollæ tubo ſulcato-cylindrico limbum ſubſemi-ſexpartitum campanulatum vix æquante; ſtaminibus apice involutis. G.

HEMEROCALLIS *cærulea. Bot. Rep. tab.* 6. *Liliac. a Redouté,* 106. *t.* 106. *Venten. Malmaiſ.* 18. *t.* 18.

HEMEROCALLIS *japonica* β. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 198.

After the very detailed deſcriptions in the works of REDOUTE and VENTENAT (above cited) of this now not uncommon plant, it would be ſuperfluous to add any further deſcription to that contained in the ſpecific character, which ſeems to diſtinguiſh it from HEMEROCALLIS *japonica,* of which it has been deemed a variety by WILLDENOW.

A native of China; thought to bloom beſt in the ſtove; but thrives very well in a greenhouſe; and ſome cultivators aſſure us, that it ſucceeds in the open ground better than with any other treatment.

Introduced by GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. Seeds freely, and is eaſily propagated by offsets.

Our drawing was taken from a ſmall few-flowered ſpecimen. G.

No. 894

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis [illegible] F [illegible]

WITSENIA CORYMBOSA; CORYMBOSE WITSENIA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

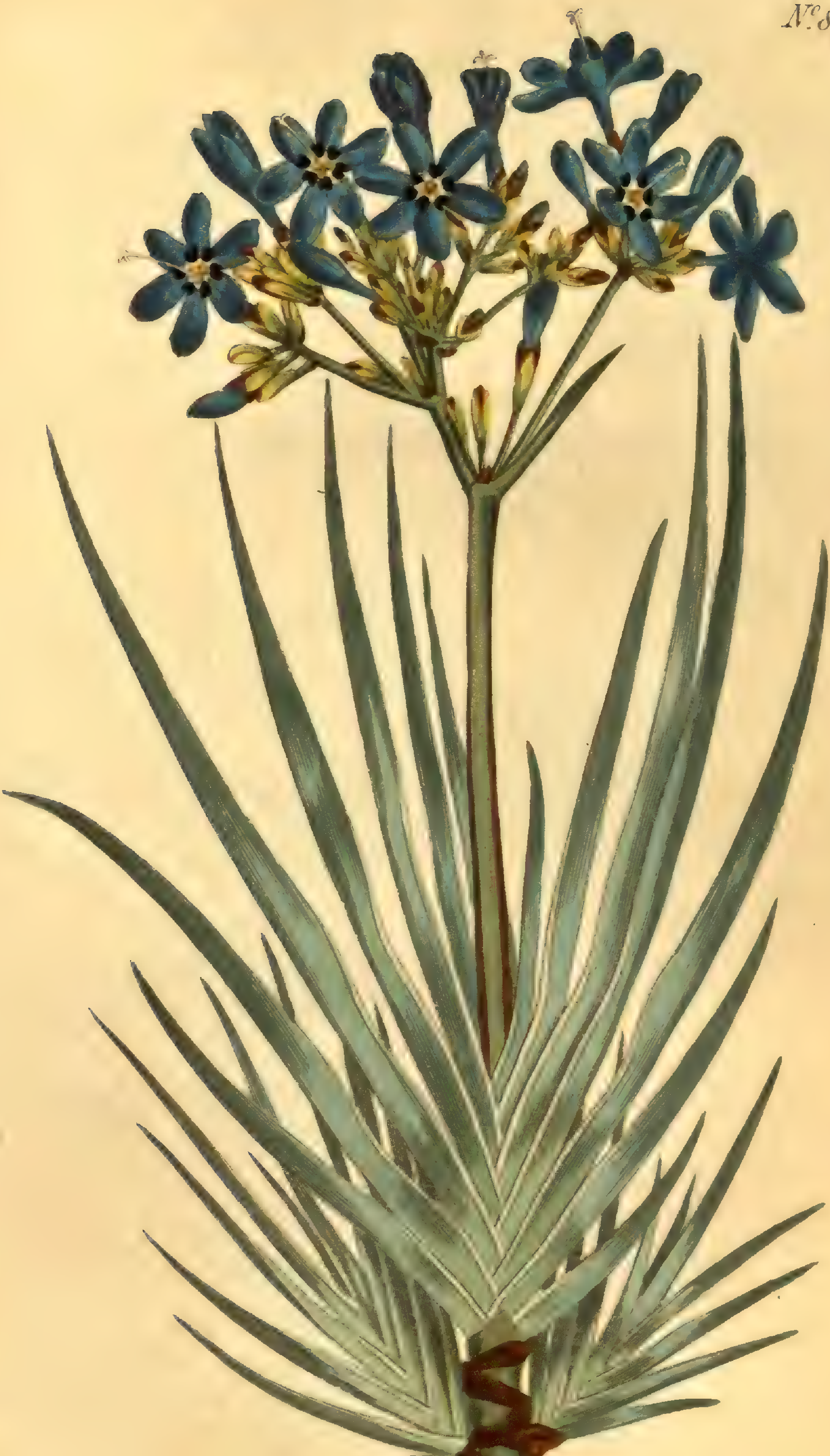
Inflor. aut faſciculata, involucro bracteis pluribus minoribus quaſi imbricatim calyculato, aut paniculata ſingulo flore ſpatha bivalvi uni-bracteata excepto. *Cor.* regularis, æqualis; vel tubuloſa limbo 6-partito, vel tota hexapetalo-partita. *Stam.* erecta, laciniarum baſi adnata. *Stigm.* tria. *Capſ.* putaminea, trifariam dehiſcens. *Sem.* plura, angulato-preſſa. *G.* *Vid. Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 236.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WITSENIA *corymboſa* infloreſcentia corymboſo-paniculata; ſpatha bivalvi unibracteata; corolla hypocrateriformi; tubo erecto ſpatham pluries, limbum explanatum parum, excedente; filamentis ſubnullis; piſtillo corollam ſubſuperante. *G.*

A new ſpecies, probably the firſt of the genus ever cultivated in an European garden. Raiſed from ſeeds received from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. HIBBERT at Clapham. Agrees in herb with the three ſpecies enumerated in the *Annals of Botany*, *v.* 1. *p.* 237, but differs from them widely in its infloreſcence, which is a many-flowered corymboſe panicle, borne on a flat two-edged rachis and pedicles. This is the only genus of the order that has any thing of a fruteſcent habit; the rootſtock becomes woody and lengthens into a flat ſtem, covered with enſiform flabellately diſtich leaves, which are imbricately equitant towards their baſes; this ſtem is analogous to the rootſtock of the IRIS, but is ligneſcent, ſlender, and upright, inſtead of being fleſhy, thick, and procumbent. The preſent plant appears to be the connecting link of its genus with LAPEYROUSIA, ſee plate 595, and probably on its other ſide alſo with ARISTEA, ſee A. *cyanea*, No. 458. Requires the protection of a greenhouſe; flowers in September; ſcentleſs. *G.*

No. 895



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DOLICHOS LABLAB. BLACK-SEEDED DOLICHOS.

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Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Vexilli baſis callis 2, parallelis, oblongis, alas ſubtus comprimentibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DOLICHOS *Lablab*; volubilis, leguminibus ovato-acinaciformibus, ſeminibus ovatis hilo arcuato verſus alteram extremitatem. *Sp. Pl.* 1019. *Reichard* 941. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 1037. *Roy. Lugdb.* 368. *Hort. Upſ.* 214. *Haſſelquiſt.* 483. *Eng. Edit.* 252. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 31. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. *p.* 322. *t.* 150.

PHASEOLUS peregrinus 14 Leblab. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 227.

PHASEOLUS ægpytius nigro ſemine. *Bauh. Pin.* 341. *Raii Hiſt.* 888.

PHASEOLUS. *Riv. Tetr. t.* 29. *f.* 4.

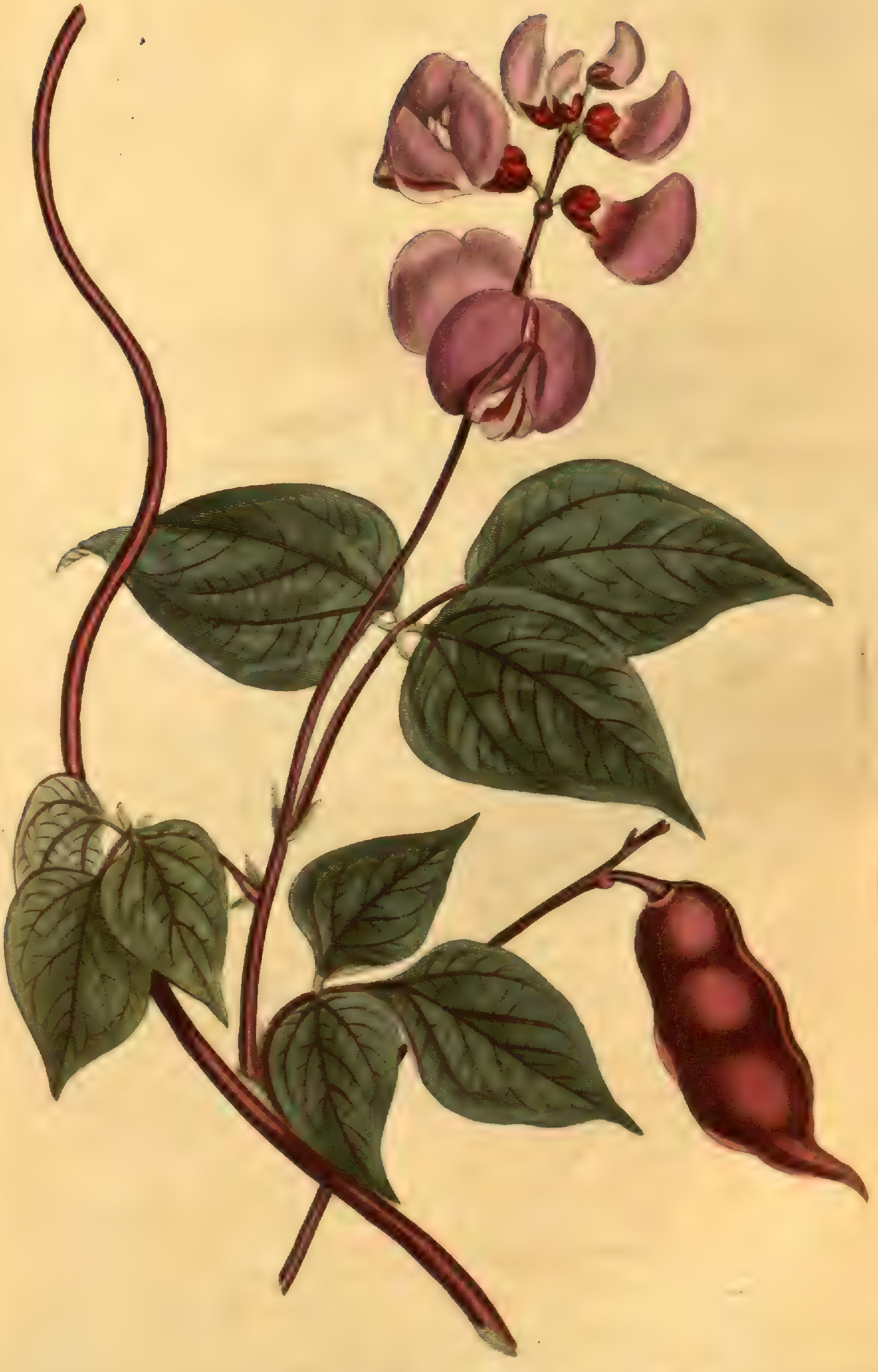
PHASEOLUS niger Lablab. *Alp. Ægypt.* 74. *t.* 75. ? *Veſl. Ægypt.* 27. ?

Although always conſidered as a native of Egypt, HASSELQUIST aſſures us, that this plant is only cultivated there, and was moſt probably introduced from Europe, as it is called by the inhabitants the European Bean. Is cultivated for the table in ſeveral warm countries, in the ſame manner as the kidney-bean is with us; indeed Phaſeolus and Dolichos are very nearly allied. Is uſually conſidered as a ſtove plant, but is marked by Mr. DONN as a hardy annual.

ALPINUS deſcribes his Lablab as a climbing evergreen tree, as large as a vine, enduring a hundred years or more, and in frequent uſe in the gardens of Egypt for making ſhady bowers. Surely this muſt render it very doubtful if his plant be the ſame as ours; more eſpecially as he deſcribes the pods as being long.

Flowers from July to September. Said in the Hortus Kewenſis to have been cultivated by the Ducheſs of BEAUFORT, in 1714. Communicated by Mr. GIBBS, Seedſman, Piccadilly.

N.º 896



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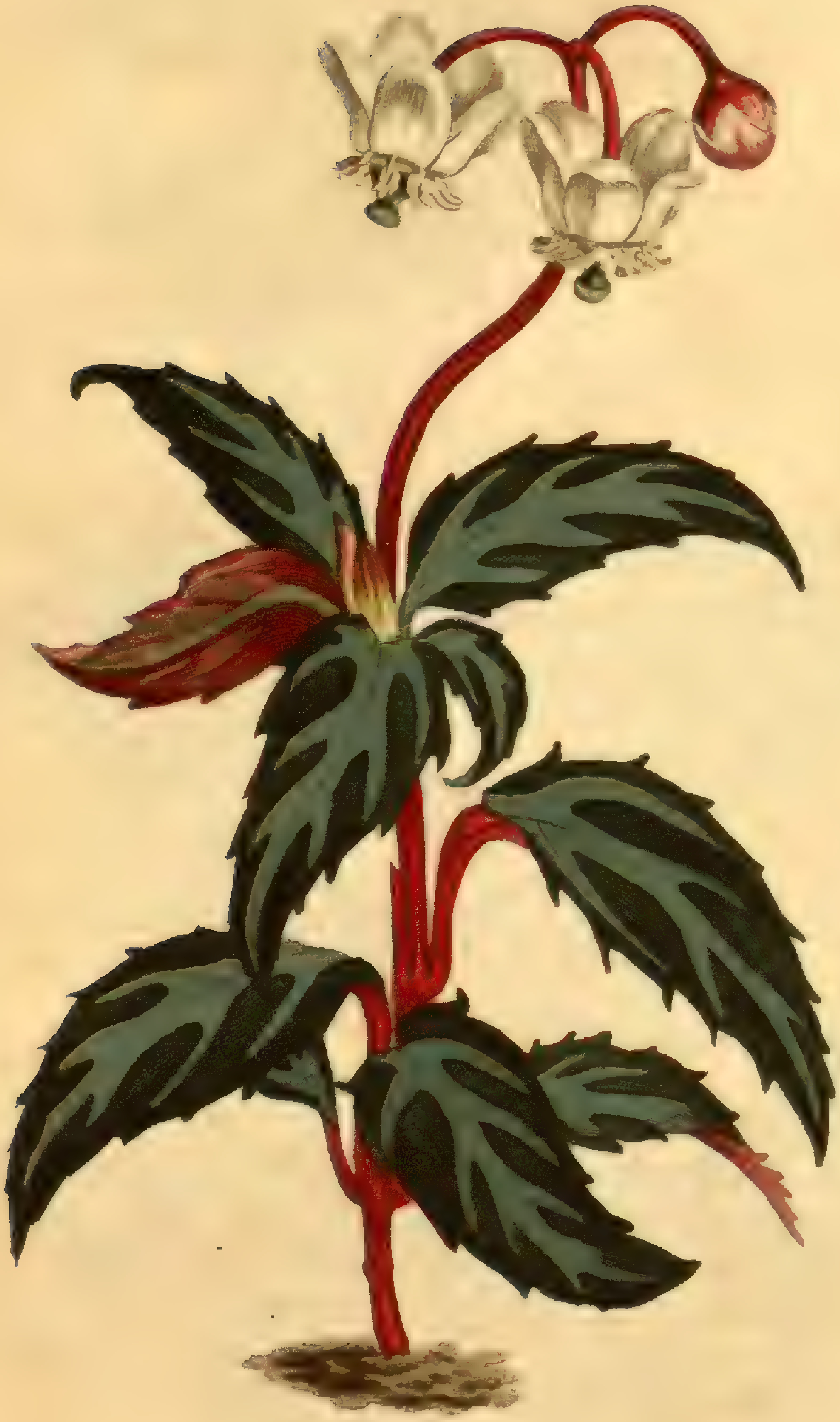

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Creſcent Jan 1 1806 F S.

PYROLA MACULATA. SPOTTED-LEAVED WINTER-GREEN.

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Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, angulis dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PYROLA *maculata*; pedunculis ſubbifloris, foliis lanceolatis dentato-ſerratis variegatis, ſtigmate ſubſeſſili hemiſphærico.

PYROLA *maculata*; pedunculis bifloris. *Spec. Plant.* 567. *Reich.* 2. *p.* 300. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 622. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 34. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 5.

PYROLA *maculata*; foliis lanceolatis, rigide ſerratis, faſcia longitudinali diſcolore notatis: ſcapo bi- ſive rarius trifloro; filamentis lanuginoſis: ſtigmate ſeſſili. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 1. *p.* 251.

PYROLA petiolis apice bifloris vel trifloris. *Gron. Virg.* 48.

PYROLA marilandica minor folio mucronato arbuti. *Pet. Muſ.* 675.

PYROLA Mariana, arbuti foliis anguſtioribus, trifoliata; ad medium nervum linea alba utrinque per longitudinem diſcurrente. *Pluk. Mant. p.* 157. *t.* 348.

This ſpecies has very near affinity with the PYROLA *umbellata*, No. 778, and is likewiſe a native of North-America. The leaves are more rigid, pointed, and marked with a white line ſometimes only on each ſide the midrib, but more uſually branching

N.° 898

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St Geo Creſcent Jan 1 1806. F Sansom sculp.

ORONTIUM JAPONICUM. JAPAN ORONTIUM.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spadix cylindricus, tectus floſculis. *Cor.* 6-partitæ nudæ. *Stylus* nullus. *Folliculi* 1-ſpermi.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORONTIUM *Japonicum* rhizomate oblongo, craſſo, carnoſo; fibris craſſis; foliis lanceolatis, nervoſo-ſtriatis, baſi convolutis; ſcapo aroideo, iſtis aliquoties breviore; ſpica ovali-oblonga favoſim conferta; baccis obovato-olivæformibus rubentibus. *G.*

ORONTIUM *Japonicum. Thunb. Jap.* 144. *Syſt. Veg.* 350. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 474. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 200.

KIRO et RIRJO, vulgo OMOTTO. *Kæmpf. amæn. exot.* 785. *Bankſ. Ic. Kæmpf. tab.* 12. *optima.*

This ſingular plant is a native of Japan, and has been admirably deſcribed as well as figured by the indefatigable KÆMPFER, who ſays the Japaneſe plant it to cover by its luxuriant leaves the waſte ſpots and corners of their pleaſure gardens. The root is rather bitter, but without the acritude of that of ARUM; and conſiſts of an elongated, ſubcylindric, thick, fleſhy root-ſtock with fleſhy fibres; leaves radical, oppoſite, lanceolate, ſeveral, convolute at their baſes; from one to two feet long, one to three inches broad, deep green ſcape ſeveral times ſhorter than theſe, one to three inches high, ſpike oval-oblong, thick ſet with ſeſſile flowers, as crowded as the cells of a honey-comb, parted by membranous bractes, corollas campanulate with the points of the ſegments ſomewhat inflected; the berries are ſaid by KÆMPFER to be about the ſize and form of a ſmall olive, containing a ſcarlet pulp, with a ſingle heart-ſhaped ſeed of a bony ſubſtance; have a nauſeous taſte. THUNBERG's deſcription of this plant is inconceivably defective and erroneous; he ſays he found it near Nagaſaki as well as in ſeveral other parts of the country; if he had not quoted KÆMPFER and ſent a ſpecimen, which is preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, it would have required no ſmall ſhare of ſagacity to have diſcovered what plant he meant.

Introduced into this country by Mr. GRÆFER in 1783. Uſually cultivated in the dry ſtove; when it flowers about January; but is ſufficiently hardy to endure our ordinary winters in the open air, and flowers from March to June; we have ſeen it in ſeveral collections; our drawing was made at that of Mr. MALCOLM's, Kenſington; propagated by offſets. We loſt the opportunity of examining the flowers, ſo that we have truſted to a dried ſpecimen and the drawing for their deſcription.

The above eſſential character we have added as we found it in the books; but think that it is no ways adapted to the preſent ſpecies; nor indeed to ORONTIUM *aquaticum*, as far as we can make out from the dried plant. *G.*

N.° 899

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S.t Geo. Creſcent Jan. 1. 1806. F. Sanſom sculp.

CONVALLARIA RACEMOSA. CLUSTER-FLOWERED SOLOMON'S SEAL.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. vel ſexfido-tubuloſa, vel globoſa, aut ſexpartito-patens. *Stigma* trigonum. *Bacca* ſupera, 3-locularis, ante maturitatem maculata.

OBS. *Species una foliis 6-verticillatis, altera radicalibus vaginantibus ſpathaceis, cæteræ ſeſſilibus alternis.* JUSSIEU.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVALLARIA *racemoſa; herba tota pubeſcens;* foliis ovali-lanceolatis, longe acuminatis, ſeſſilibus, alternis caulinis; racemo compoſito, terminali; corollis rotatis, parvis, crebris; laciniis peranguſtis. *G.*

CONVALLARIA *racemoſa. Sp. Pl.* 452. *Hort. Cliff.* 125. *Gron. Virg.* 38, 52. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 455. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 162. *Michaux Fl. Bor-Amer.* 1. 202.

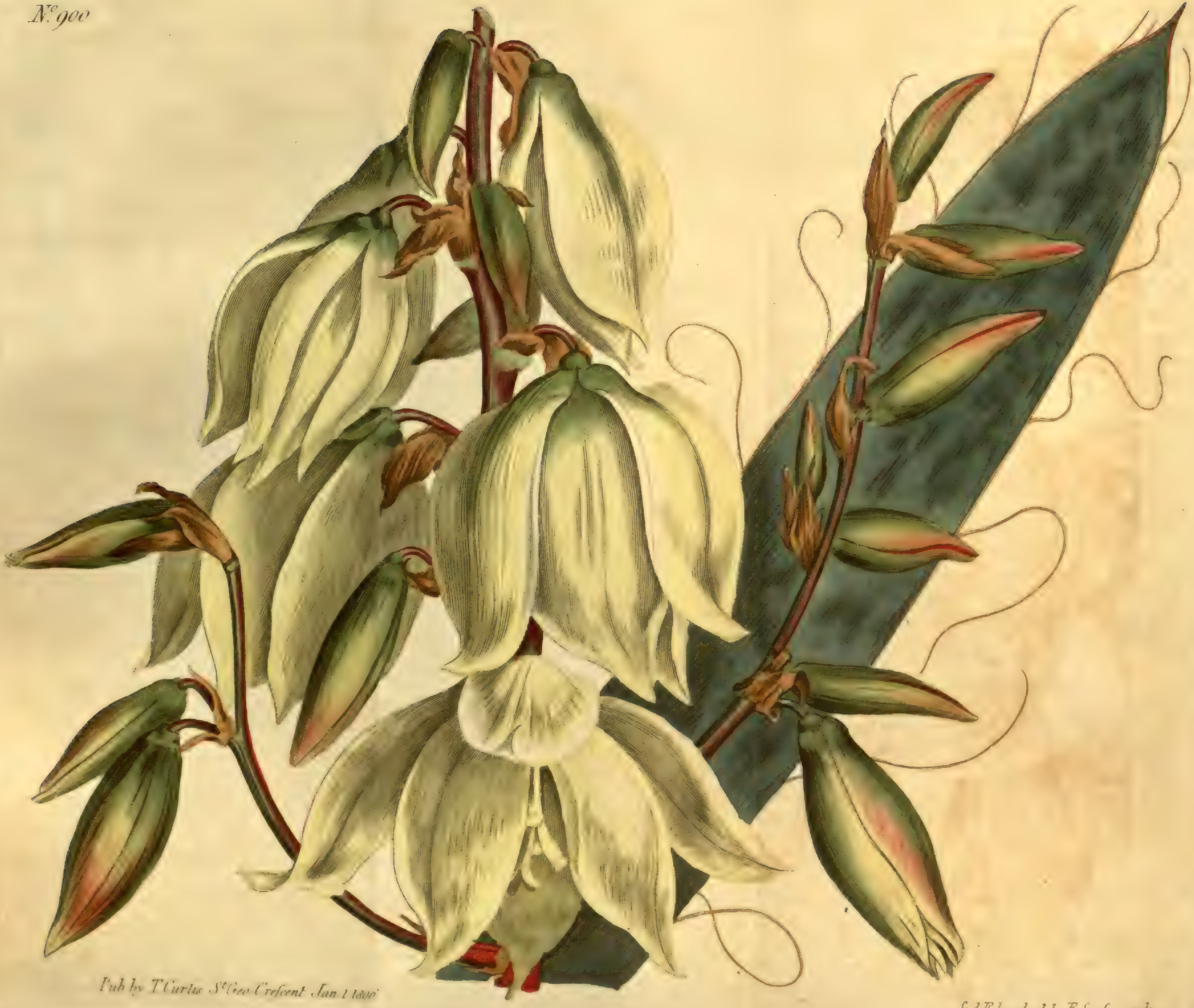
POLYGONATUM racemoſum. *Corn. Canad.* 36. *t.* 37. *Moriſ. Hiſt. ſ.* 13. *t.* 4. *f.* 9. *Park. Theat.* 697. *f.* 8.

A native of Virginia and Canada; MICHAUX ſays he alſo found it on the mountains in Carolina; there is a diminutive ſtrongly pubeſcent variety in the Bankſian Herbarium from the neighbourhood of New-York; from which ſource we alſo learn that it is called in the language of the Cherokee Indians, *Oiole Nowote* (Child's Phyſic).

Cultivated in this country by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT, jun. in 1656. A hardy perennial, growing to the height of about two feet; leaves ribbed, lower ones not unlike thoſe of Plantain. Blooms about June; corollas minute, ſucceeded by ſmall red berries. Eaſily propagated by parting its roots; ſucceeds beſt in a light ſoil and ſhady ſituation.

Ranks among the *Smilaces*, a denomination given to a ſubdiviſion of this genus, including the ſpecies which have rotate corollas. *G.*

Nº 900



Pub by T Curtis St Geo Creſcent Jan 1 1806

Syd Edwards del. F. Sanſom sculp

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. THREADY ADAM'S NEEDLE.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetalo-partita, campanulata. *Stam.* filamentis ſuperne craſſioribus; antheris minimis. *Stigm.* 3, ſeſſilia. *Capſ.* (*Bacca* carnoſa *Gærtn.*) obtuſe trigona. *Sem.* plana.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

YUCCA *filamentoſa* (*acaulis*) foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, marginibus diſtanter filiferis; ſtigmatibus recurvato-patentibus. *G.*

YUCCA *filamentoſa.* *Syſt. Vegetab. Murr.* 337. *Mill. Dict.* 4. *Gron. Virg.* 152; 58. *Trew Ehret. t.* 37. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 465. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 184. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 196.

YUCCA foliis filamentoſis. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 419.

YUCCA virginiana foliis per marginem apprime filatis. *Pluk. Alm.* 396.

According to MICHAUX a native of the weſtern parts of Carolina and Virginia, growing on wilds near the ſea-ſhore, with a ſtem riſing ſometimes to the height of five feet. An old inhabitant of our gardens, having been cultivated in them as far back as 1675. Hardy. Very ornamental; flowers about September or October. Is not uncommon in our Nurſeries; propagated by ſuckers. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 854, l. 14, pro "LACHENALIA anguſtifolia," lege "LACHENALIA lanceæfolia."

No. 805, l. 26, for "a flat two-edged rachis and pedicles," read "a flat two-edged ſtalk and rachis."

N.º 901

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S.t Geo. Crescent Jan 1 18[illegible] F. Sansom sculp.

LOBELIA ERINUS. ASCENDING LOBELIA.

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Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA, *olim* SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Antheræ* cohærentes. *Capſ.* infera 2- ſeu 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *Erinus*; caulibus filiformibus tortuoſo-erectis, foliis obovatis inciſo-dentatis glabris petiolatis, floribus racemoſis terminalibus, capſulis bilocularibus.

LOBELIA *Erinus*; foliis lanceolatis ſerratis glabris, caule flexuoſo erecto, pedunculis axillaribus folio longioribus. *Thunb. Prod.* 40. ?

LOBELIA *Erinus. Syſt. Vegetab.* 802. ? *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 948. ?

There is ſo much difficulty in determining many ſpecies of Lobelia, that it is not without heſitation that we give this plant, as the LOBELIA *Erinus*; it ſeems probable indeed that LINNÆUS himſelf took up different plants, under this name. At firſt ſight there appears to be a great ſimilarity between the preſent plant and that figured at No. 514 of this work, but a nearer examination ſhews a ſufficient difference; the flowers hardly differ, except that in the *Erinus* the flower ſegments are more obtuſe and the colour is more brilliant; the ſtalks, though weaker, affect a more upright growth and ſeem calculated to riſe up among graſs; the whole plant is ſmooth, whereas the other is covered in every part with ſtiffiſh hairs; the root is perennial, as indeed it is in *bicolor*, though ſaid by us, erroneouſly, to be annual; the capſules of both are two-celled, in which reſpect our plant does not correſpond with the deſcription of LINNÆUS.

We were favoured with the plant from which our drawing was made by the lady of J. Wilson, Eſq. of Iſlington.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowers from June to September; ſhould be kept in an airy part of the greenhouſe during the winter, and requires a plentiful ſupply of water whilſt in bloom.

The Lobelia *bicolor*, No. 514, as we at firſt ſuſpected, is perhaps a mere variety of the Lobelia *pubeſcens* of the Hortus Kewenſis; the flowers of the former frequently degenerate to white, yet we have never ſeen them of ſo pure a white as in the original *pubeſcens*, in which too the ſtalks are more erect, more branched at the upper part, and the leaves are broader, more toothed, and ſomewhat more pubeſcent.

Nº 902

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Sᵗ Geo: Creſcent. 1. 1805. F. Sanſom

ANTIRRHINUM ASARINA. HEART-LEAVED SNAP-DRAGON.

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Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Corollæ* baſis deorſum prominens, nectariſera. *Capſ.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

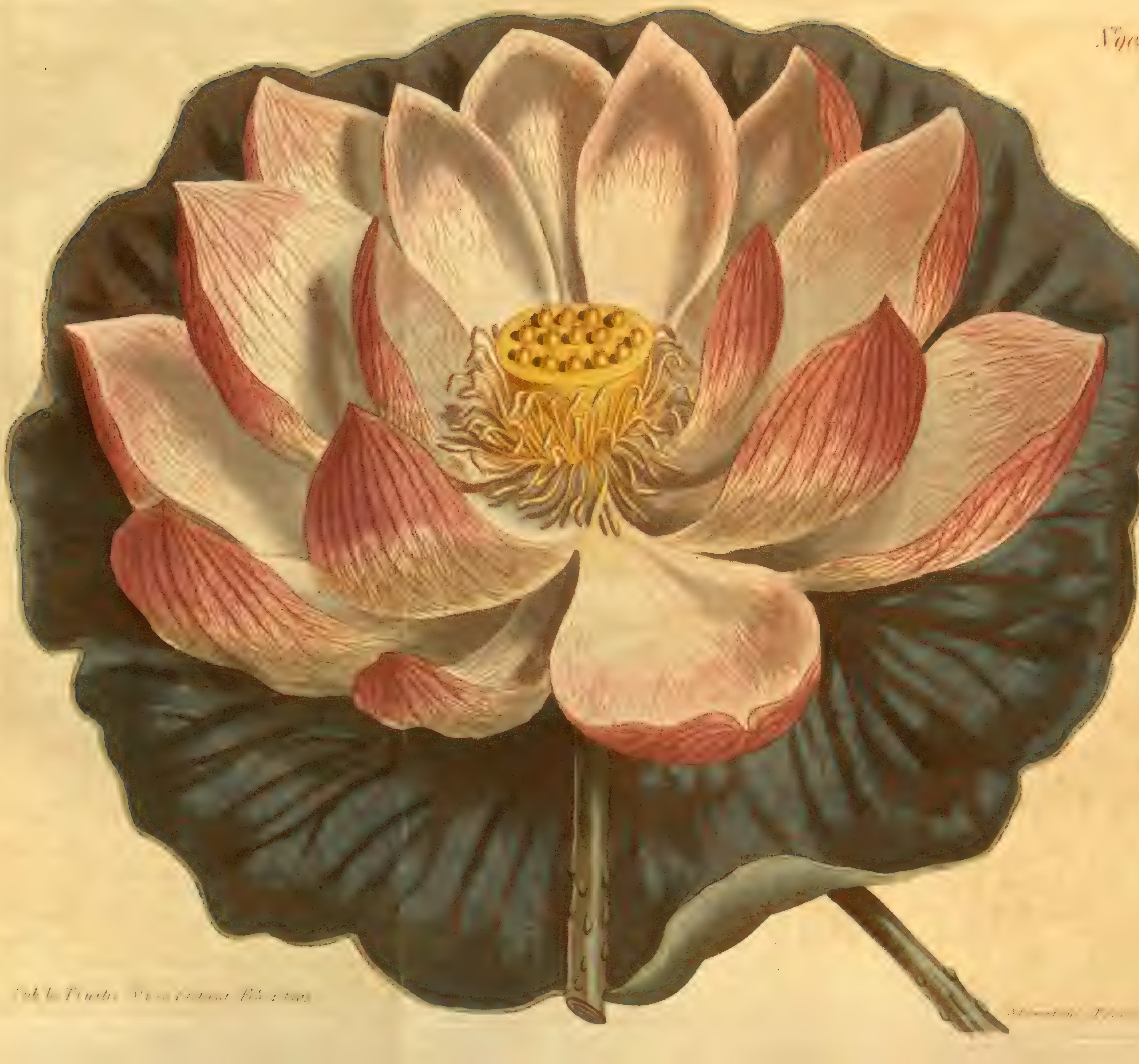
ANTIRRHINUM *Aſarina*; foliis oppoſitis cordatis crenatis, corollis ecaudatis, caulibus procumbentibus. *Spec. Pl.* 860. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 139. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 259. *Hort. Cliff.* 313. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 338. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 43.
ASARINA *procumbens*. *Mill. Dict.*
ASARINA. *Lob. Ic.* 601. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 856. *Hort. Rom.* 3. *t.* 3.
ASARINA galeata. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 432. §. 11. *t.* 21. *f. penult.*
HEDERA ſaxatilis magno flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 306. *Ger. Emac.* 856. 2. *Raii. Hiſt.* 567.

This ſpecies of Antirrhinum, although cultivated by BOBART, at Oxford, as long ago as the year 1699, and again by PHILIP MILLER, in the Phyſic Garden at Chelſea, before 1748, may be nevertheleſs conſidered as a rare plant.

Native of Italy, and, according to MILLER, a hardy annual, ſaid in the Kew Catalogue to be perennial and hardy; but Mr. DONN, of Cambridge, juſtly conſiders it as a greenhouſe plant.

Flowers from July to September. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by NAPIER and CHANDLER, Nurſerymen, Vauxhall.

N° 903 A



Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. [illegible]

[illegible] Fec.

Nelumbium Speciosum. Sacred Bean of India.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

Polyandria Polygynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4 ſeu 5-phyllus. *Cor.* polypetala. *Nuces* 1-ſpermæ, ſtylo perſiſtente coronatæ, receptaculo truncato immerſæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NELUMBIUM *ſpecioſum;* foliis peltatis, orbiculatis integerrimis, pedunculis petioliſque muricatis, corolla polypetala. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 1258.
NELUMBO *nucifera. Gært. Fruct.* 1. *p.* 73. *t.* 17. *f.* 2.
NYMPHÆA *Nelumbo; Sp. Pl.* 730. *Reich.* 2. *p.* 579. *Lerche in Nov. Act. Nat. Cur. v.* 5. *app. p.* 191. *Thunb. Jap.* 223. *Lour. Cochinch.* 340. *Pluk. Alm.* 267. *Phyt. t.* 322. *f.* 1.
CYAMUS *Nelumbo. Smith Exot. Bot. t.* 31 & 32.
CYAMUS *myſticus. Saliſb. in Ann. of Botany, v.* 2. *p.* 73.
TARATTI. *Rumph. Amb.* 6. *p.* 168. *t.* 73.
TAMARA. *Rheede Malab. v.* 11. *p.* 59. *t.* 30.
REN. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Exot.* 880.

In the courſe of our botanical purſuits, we have long been in the habit of looking up to the learned Preſident of the Linnean Society, and have ever been happy to ſhelter ourſelves under his authority; it is not without reluctance therefore, that, in this inſtance, we think ourſelves obliged to forſake his banners, and adhere to thoſe principles by which we have been hitherto governed, in our choice of names.

Linnæus had followed preceding botaniſts in uniting the plant, with the figure of which we now preſent our readers, to the genus Nymphæa, calling it Nymphæa *Nelumbo;* but on account of the very remarkable difference in the ſtructure of the fruit, later botaniſts found it neceſſary to raiſe it into a new genus: accordingly Adanson, Gærtner, Jussieu, and Willdenow adopted Linnæus's trivial name, the vulgar appellation of the plant in the iſland of Ceylon. For the ſake of uniformity of language, Jussieu gave it a Latin termination, and Nelumbium has been ſince generally admitted. But Dr. Smith, departing from his great maſter's precept, that a *ſuitable* name is not to be changed even for a *better*, prefers Cyamus, a name under which the ſame plant is deſcribed by Theophrastus, and therefore, doubtleſs, unobjectionable, had it been at all neceſſary to ſeek a new one. It may be remarked, however, that this name is not given by Theophrastus excluſively to this plant, as the worthy Preſident ſeems to have imagined; it before belonged to a leguminous plant, probably, ſome kind of bean, common in Greece, and was applied to the Nelumbium merely on account of the ſimilarity of the ſeed, juſt as our Engliſh voyagers give the name of apples, pears, and gooſeberries, to ſuch tropical fruits as bear ſome ſort of reſemblance to the produce of their own country, and preciſely as Herodotus had long before, in deſcribing the ſame plant, called it a roſe-coloured Lily; on which account, by the bye, another botaniſt may think, that Crinum has every right and title to be preferred, and thus names may be altered without end.*

Dr. Smith accuſes us, in common with other modern writers, of confounding the Nymphæa *Lotus* with this plant, but certainly without juſt ground. Indeed, no botaniſt can poſſibly have miſtaken the one for the other, ſince the publications of Gærtner and Jussieu, however the mythological hiſtory of theſe plants may have been occaſionally miſapplied. If any difficulties remained, theſe have been ſince cleared up by the maſterly papers of SAVIGNY and DE LILE, publiſhed in the firſt volume of the *Annales du Muſéum d'Hiſtoire Naturelle*, in 1802 (vide *Annals of Botany, vol.* 2. *page* 174.) which contain a very fair and ſatisfactory account of the Egyptian Lotus, and a careful diſtinction of it from the Egyptian Bean; together with every thing that has been ſaid of theſe plants by HERODOTUS, THEOPHRASTUS, and other ancient writers.

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* It may appear, at firſt ſight, that as the chapter begins "'Ο δὲ κύαμος φύεται," &c. that this name is applied excluſively to the plant of which Theophrastus is here ſpeaking, but in ſome copies the reading is "'Ο δὲ κύαμος ἐν 'Αιγύπτω φύεται"; there is no occaſion, however, to have recourſe to this reading, for the ſentence is evidently continued from the end of the former chapter, where the author is treating of aquatic plants growing in Egypt, and conſequently the repetition of the epithet Egyptian was unneceſſary. In other places Theophrastus has himſelf uſed the word κύαμος to denote ſome kind of pulſe, and it occurs repeatedly in the works of Hippocrates with the ſame meaning.

Whether in the Egyptian mythology the Nymphæa Lotus became important only as a ſubſtitute for the Sacred Bean, as Dr. SMITH preſumes, we leave to others to decide; to us, however, it ſeems probable that a plant which made its appearance only with the inundation of the Nile, the ſource of all fertility in Egypt, and diſappeared as the water receded, lying concealed in the arid ſand, until revivified by the ſucceeding inundation, could not fail to be celebrated by the ancient Egyptians, independent of any reſemblance it might bear to the Sacred Bean. Even the preſent inhabitants diſtinguiſh it by the name of the ſpouſe of the Nile, a term expreſſive of its being conſidered by them as the ſymbol of the fertility about to be renewed by the ſojourn of the waters upon the earth. Our preſent plant which grew, as THEOPHRASTUS informs us, in ſtagnant waters, and not in the lands overflowed by the Nile, appears to have had a leſs powerful claim to the adoration of the ſuperſtitious Egyptians.

Beſides, the more frequent occurrence both of the flower and fruit of the NYMPHÆA *Lotus*, than of the NELUMBIUM, on the ſculptured monuments and ſymbolic tables of the ancient temples of Egypt, militates againſt the Preſident's opinion; as does alſo the blending of the fruit of the former plant with the ears of corn, to form the inſignia of ISIS, as the ſymbols of fertility and abundance, and the probable conjecture, that the Poppy was dedicated to CERES, whoſe attributes are ſo ſimilar to thoſe of the Egyptian goddeſs, entirely on account of its reſemblance to the *Lotus*. It is remarkable too, that if the NELUMBIUM was really the celebrated Lotus of antiquity HERODOTUS and THEOPHRASTUS, who have deſcribed both plants, ſhould have agreed in applying the name of Lotus to the NYMPHÆA.

The conjecture of our learned friend, that the Beans, ſaid to be forbidden by Pythagoras to be eaten by his diſciples, were the fruit of the Nelumbium, although favoured by the circumſtance, that this celebrated philoſopher is ſuppoſed to have imbibed his doctrines from the Egyptian prieſts, may, perhaps, be rendered dubious by the apparent abſurdity of proſcribing the uſe of a vegetable altogether unknown in Greece; a conduct much the ſame as if an Engliſh enthuſiaſt ſhould preach up in London the neceſſity of a total abſtinence from yams!

The Nelumbium is no longer found in Egypt, but is common in moſt parts of the Eaſt-Indies, and appears to be held in high eſtimation in China, where there are ſeveral varieties, if not diſtinct ſpecies. Is ſaid to occur likewiſe in the Weſt-Indies, but it appears to us probable that this is a different ſpecies.

The ſeeds of this plant preſerve their vegetative properties for very many years; which makes it the more ſurpriſing, that ſuch a very ornamental and fragrant flower ſhould not more frequently occur in our ſtoves; but its proper culture does not ſeem to be as yet well underſtood. It requires a deep ciſtern with a conſiderable depth of mud for its roots. The ancient Egyptians planted the ſeeds in balls of mud or clay, mixed with chaff, and thus ſunk them in the water; perhaps this practice might be ſucceſsfully imitated.

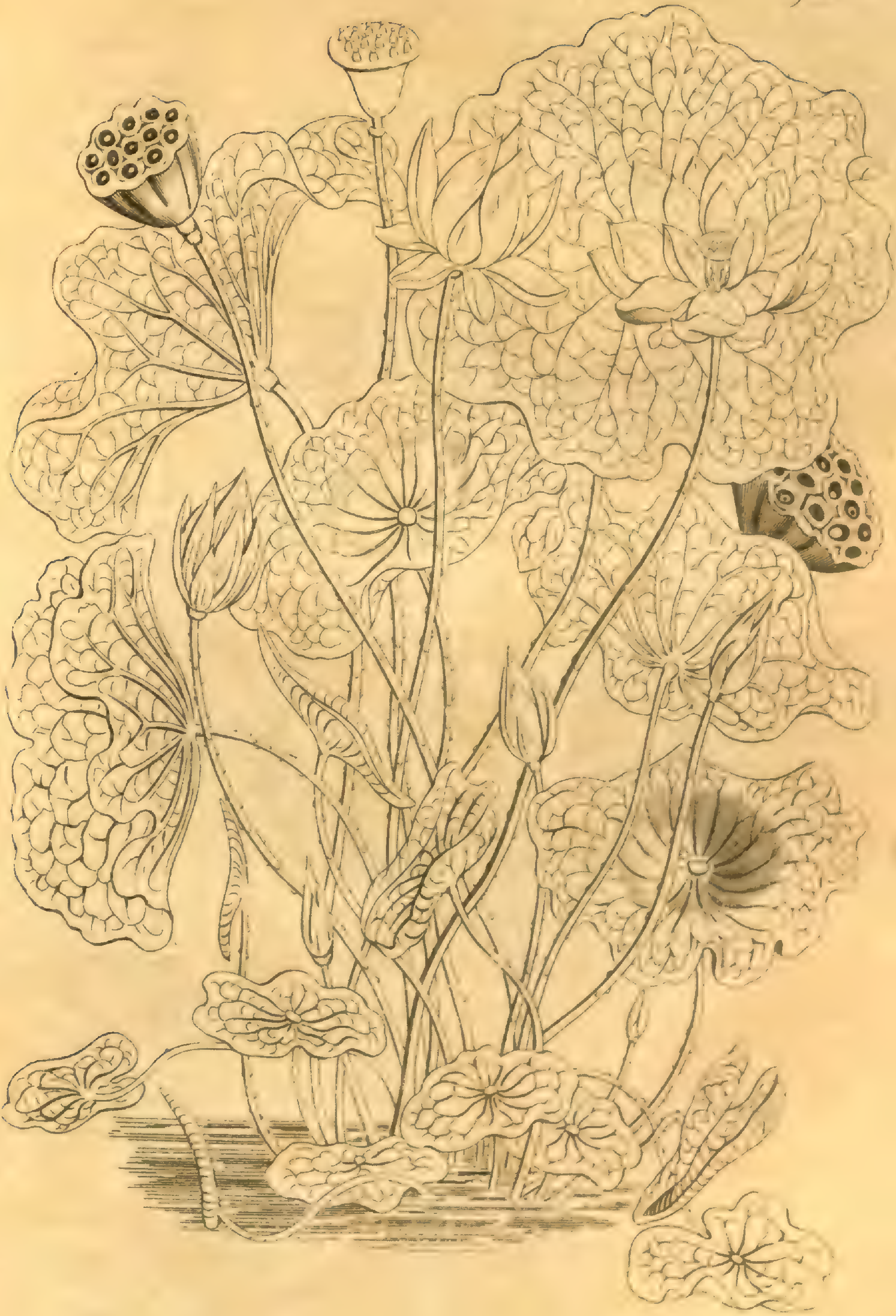
Although ſeldom reared to perfection in this country, it bears the ſevere cold of Pekin with impunity. Probably, if attention were paid to obtain ſeeds from the coldeſt climes in which it is found, we might be more ſucceſsful in cultivating it, with little or no artificial heat; at preſent, we believe, it has not with us been made to flower out of the ſtove.

Our drawing was firſt ſketched from a very fine plant in bloſſom at Mr. Liptrap's, at Mile-End, in the year 1797, and finiſhed from one that made a moſt magnificent appearance in the ſtove of the Right Honourable Charles Greville, at Paddington, in the ſummer of 1804. Introduced in 1784, by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

A. repreſents a flower of the natural ſize over a ſmall leaf.

B. a diminiſhed figure of the plant, ſhewing the mode of its growth.

No 903. B.



Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St Geo Crescent Feb 1 1806 F Sansom sculp

MELASTOMA CORYMBOSA. CORYMBOUS MELASTOMA.

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Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus campanulatus. *Petala* 5, calyci inſerta. *Bacca* 5-locularis, calyce obvoluta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELASTOMA *corymboſa;* foliis ſeptemnerviis cordato-ovatis acutis ſerratis nudis, corymbo paniculato terminali.

MELASTOMA 5. *Afz. in Herb. Banks?*

This very handſome ſpecies of Melaſtoma is a native of Sierra Leone, on the Weſt coaſt of Africa. We believe it was introduced into this country by our friend, Profeſſor AFZELIUS, and is hitherto undeſcribed.

Our memoranda have been miſlaid, but, if we miſtake not, it belongs to the octandrous diviſion, having eight ſtamens, three of which are ſterile. Requires to be kept in the ſtove, but is not ſo impatient of cold as might be ſuſpected from the place of its natural growth. Is propagated by cuttings. Our plant was received from Mr. LODDIGES, Hackney.

N°. 904

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1 1806. F. Sansom sculp.

ANDROMEDA ARBOREA. TREE ANDROMEDA, OR SORREL-TREE.

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Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido. *Capſ.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROMEDA *arborea;* paniculis terminalibus, corollis ſubpubeſcentibus, foliis ellipticis acuminatis denticulatis. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. v.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 69. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 565. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 13.

ANDROMEDA *arborea;* racemis ſecundis nudis, corollis rotundo-ovatis. *Sp. Pl.* 565.

ANDROMEDA *arborea;* ramis teretibus; foliis majuſculis oblongo-ovalibus, acutiſſime acuminatis, argute ſerrulatis: panicula terminali, polyſtachia: corollis pubeſcentibus, ovoideo-cylindraceis: antheris linearibus, muticis. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Am.* 1. *p.* 255.

THE SORREL-TREE. *Cateſb. Car.* 1. *p.* 71. *t.* 71.

Said to grow in its native ſoil, in the Alhegany-Mountains, into a tree fifty or ſixty feet high. The ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken forms a very large ſhrub in Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's Nurſery, in Old Brompton; the branches are pendent, and the long racemes of white flowers grow from their extremities. Bloſſoms from July to September, and during this ſeaſon in particular makes a very handſome appearance.

N°.905

S. Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis. St Geo: Creſcent Feb 1 1806. F Sanſom sculp

ZIZIPHORA SERPYLLACEA. SWEET-SCENTED ZIZIPHORA.

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Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens: labio ſuperiore reflexo, integro. *Cal.* filiformis. *Sem.* 4.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZIZIPHORA *ſerpyllacea*; capitulis terminalibus ovalibus, foliis ovatis ſubſerratis: floralibus ſubſimilibus integerrimis ciliatis.

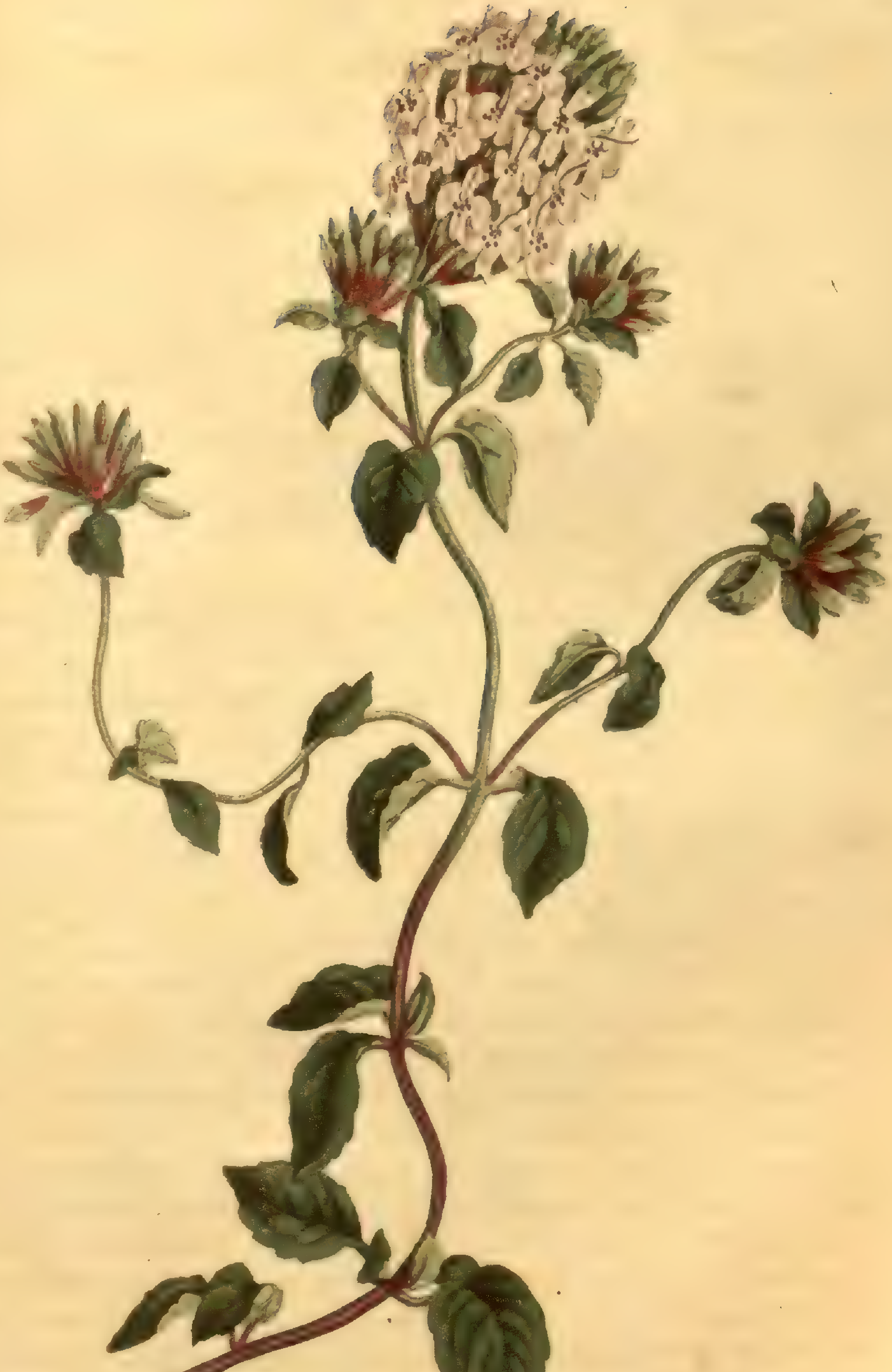
ZIZIPHORA *ſerpyllacea*; racemis terminalibus capitatis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis ſubſerratis: floralibus conſimilibus. *Marſchall. v. Beberſtein Terek u Kur, p.* 127. *Annals of Botany, v.* 2. *inedit.*

ZIZIPHORA *odoratiſſima. Loddiges.*

Seeds of this alpine plant were received from Mount Caucaſus, by Mr. LODDIGES, who kindly ſent it us in flower in July laſt. It continues ſeveral weeks in bloſſom, and is at the ſame time agreeable to the eye and grateful to the ſmell.

Having compared our plant with the ſpecimens ſent from Caucaſus by Mr. ADAMS to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, under the name we have adopted, we are certain of the identity of their ſpecies. In theſe ſpecimens as well as in ours the bractes are not exactly ſimilar to the leaves, being ſmaller, rounder, and more acuminate, without notches, ciliated at the edge, and more ſtrongly nerved. The filaments in this ſpecies are extremely ſhort, the anthers being nearly ſeſſile in the faux of the corolla. In the ſame collection is another plant very nearly reſembling this, except that the calyx is thickly covered with ſtiff hairs; as far as we can judge in the dried ſtate it appears to be a mere variety of this; Mr. ADAMS however conſiders it as a diſtinct ſpecies, and calls it ZIZIPHORA *Pouſchkini.* We have preſerved as a ſynonym the name by which Mr. LODDIGES received it, as we have ſometimes found that the plants of theſe very diſtant countries have been publiſhed under theſe names long before we have known of it.

N.o 906



Syd Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent Feb 1.1806 F. Sansom sculp.

CORONILLA CORONATA. CROWN-FLOWERED CORONILLA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: $\frac{2}{3}$: dentibus ſuperioribus connatis. *Vexillum* vix alis longius. *Legumen* iſthmis interceptum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORONILLA *coronata;* caulibus erectis flexuoſis, foliolis novenis ellipticis: internis cauli approximatis, leguminibus pendulis.

CORONILLA *coronata;* ſuffruticoſa, foliolis novenis ellipticis: internis cauli approximatis, ſtipula oppoſitifolia bipartita. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1151.

CORONILLA *coronata. Spec. Pl.* 1047. *Reich.* 3. 492. *Syſt. Veg.* 669. *Jacq. Auſtr. t.* 95. *Hoffm. Germ.* 260. *Roth. Germ.* I. 318. II. 212.

CORONILLA *montana. Scop. Carn.* 912. *t.* 44. *Riv. tetr. t.* 93.

CORONILLA caule erecto, foliis undenis ovatis, floribus umbellatis, ſiliquis articulatis pendulis. *Hall. Helv.* 388.

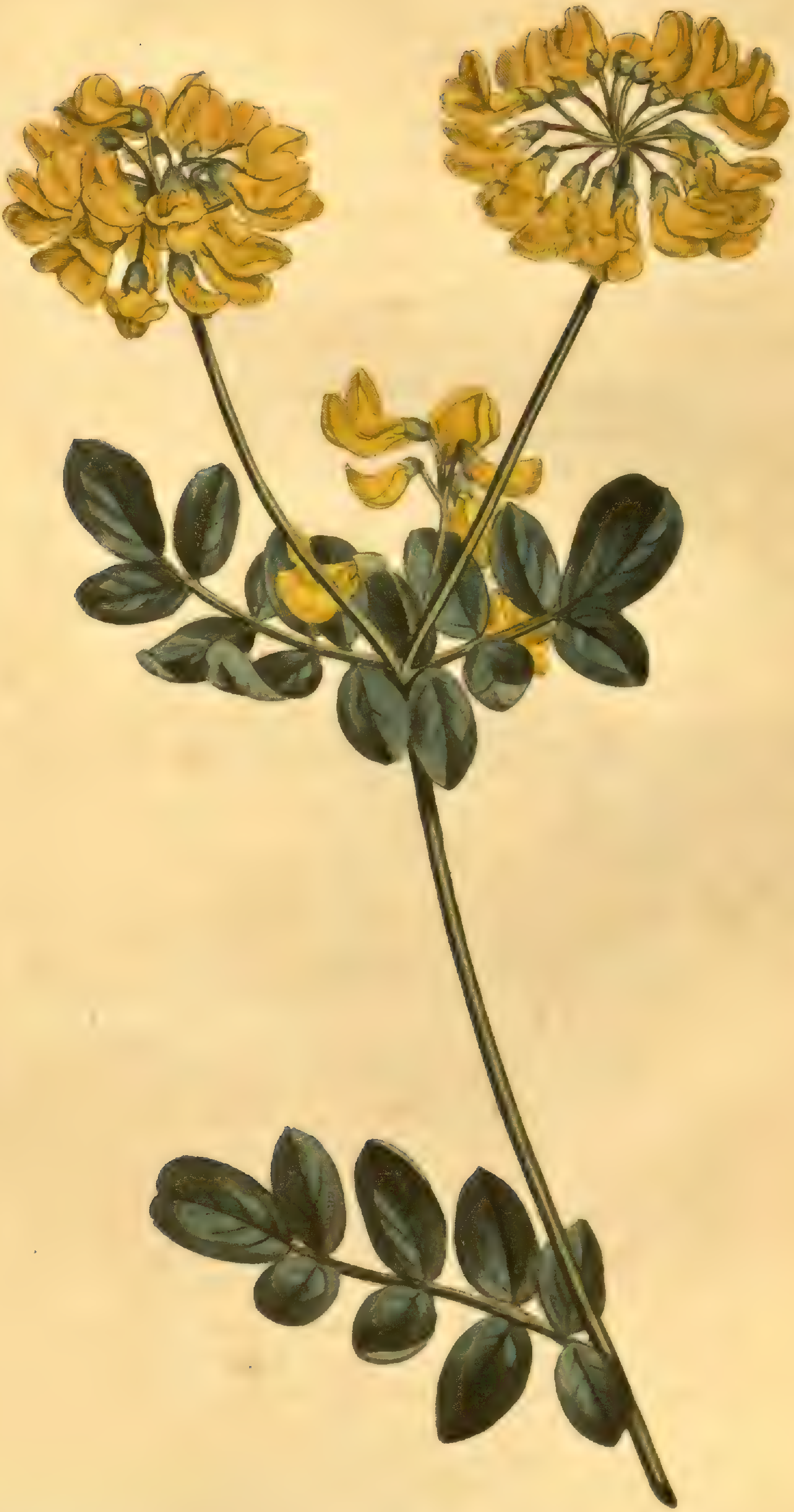
COLUTEA ſiliquoſa minor coronata. *Bauh. Pin.* 397. *Raii Hiſt.* 924.

COLUTEA ſcorpioides altera. *Cluſ. Pan.* 46. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 98.

COLUTEA ſcorpioides montana Cluſii. *Ger. Emac.* 1300.

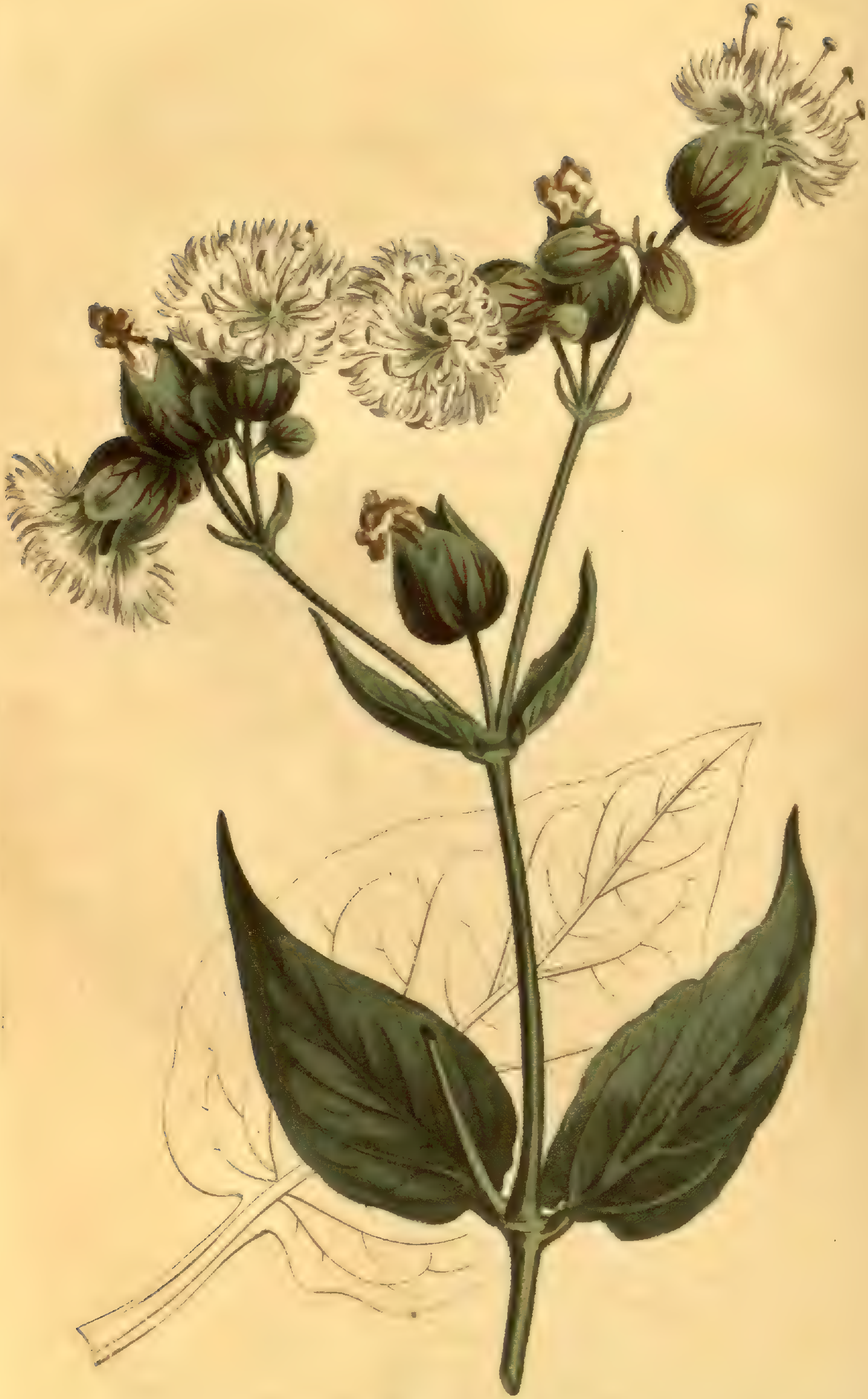
The ſtipulæ in this plant, if any, are ſo deciduous, that, when the plant is in flower, they are not ſeen, on which account we have omitted them in the ſpecific character and added the more diſtinguiſhing mark of the pendulous ſeed-pods. It is properly an herbaceous perennial, for, although the lower part of the ſtem becomes woody, it periſhes to the ground every year; is a much handſomer growing plant than the Coronilla varia; the root ſurvives our common winters in the open ground, unleſs the ſoil be too wet. Is a native of the ſouthern mountains of Europe. Propagated by ſeeds. Flowers in the Summer months. Introduced in 1776 by Profeſſor JACQUIN. Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton.

N°907



Syd Edwards del. Pub by T.Curtis, St Geo. Creſcent Feb 1 1806 F.Sanſom sculp

N° 908



Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo Creſcent Feb 1. 1806. F Sanſom sculp

SILENE FIMBRIATA. FRINGED-FLOWERED CAMPION.

****

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, ventricoſus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Capſ.* ſupera, ſemitrilocularis, apice dehiſcens, polyſperma. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

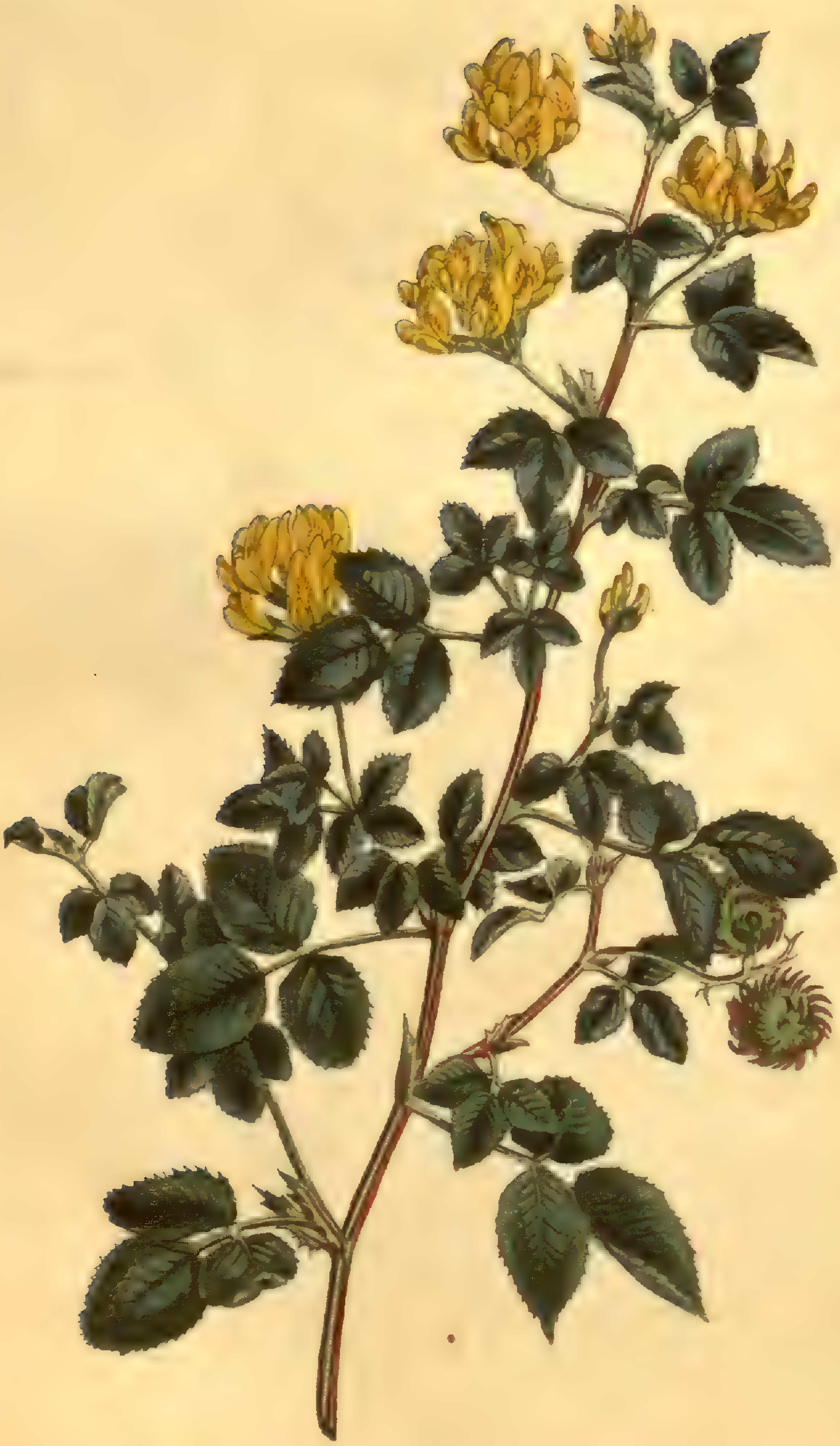
SILENE *fimbriata;* floribus dichotome paniculatis, petalis ſemibifidis inciſo-fimbriatis, corona bipartita, calycibus inflatis venoſis pubeſcentibus.
CUCUBALUS *multifidus. Adams in Herb. Bankſ.*
LYCHNIS Behen alba ſimilis, major perfoliata. *Buxb. Cent.* 3. *p.* 31. *t.* 57. ?

DESC. *Stalks* erect, two feet high, hairy, round. *Leaves* broad, heart-ſhaped, quite entire, rugoſe underneath, hiſpid on both ſides: margin undulated, upper ones ſeſſile, lower petiolated. *Petioles* winged, connate. *Infloreſcence* a dichotomous panicle. *Calyx* inflated, covered with a ſoft pubeſcence. *Corolla* five-petaled: claws of the petals very narrow and diſtant, expanding into wings at the upper part; limb divided half-way: lobes finely cut. Crown a bipartite proceſs ariſing from the middle of the limb, not its baſe. *Stamens* ten; filaments the length of the petals, inſerted into the elevated receptacle below the ovary; anthers ovate greeniſh. *Ovary* nearly globular, ſomewhat flattened, half three-celled; ſtyles three; ſtigmas acute. *Capſule* one-celled, the diſſepiments which extended from the circumference half-way to the receptacle in the ovary now diſappearing. *Receptacle* of the ſeeds conical, central, unconnected. *Seeds* reniform rugoſe.

This has altogether the habit of Cucubalus Behen of LINNÆUS (SILENE *inflata* of SMITH) of which it is doubtleſs a congener. However averſe from unneceſſarily changing names, we entirely agree with our friend Dr. SMITH in the propriety of ſeparating theſe plants from CUCUBALUS *bacciferus* and uniting them with the genus Silene, of which the preſent ſpecies has altogether the character; nor is the Behen perfectly free at all times from theſe proceſſes, which forms what LINNÆUS calls the *corona*, as is obſerved by Dr. SMITH, and before him by that accurate Botaniſt POLLICH.

Native of Mount Caucaſus; perfectly hardy; propagated by ſeeds, which it produces plentifully. Introduced by Mr. LODDIGES, from whom we received it in flower in July laſt, under the name of CUCUBALUS *fimbriatus*.

N.° 909



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Creſcent Mar 1 1806 F. Sanſom ſculp

MEDICAGO CARSTIENSIS. CREEPING-ROOTED MEDICK.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen compreſſum, cochleatum. *Carina* corollæ a vexillo deflectens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MEDICAGO *carſtienſis;* pedunculis multifloris, leguminibus cochleatis utrinque compreſſis, aculeis ſubulatis rectis, ſtipulis dentatis, caule erecto. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1412.

MEDICAGO *carſtienſis;* caule erecto, radice perenni reptante, floribus umbellatis, leguminibus cochleatis ſetoſis. *Jacq. Coll.* 1. *p.* 86. *Ic. rar.* 1. *t.* 156. *Hoſt Syn.* 417.

MEDICA cochleata polycarpos, capſula ſpinoſa minore, perennis ciliaris ſive capſulis ciliaribus nigris. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 154.

MEDICA ciliaris Guilandini. *Raii Hiſt.* 965.

This ſpecies of Medicago is undoubtedly diſtinct from all the ſuppoſed varieties of MEDICAGO *polymorpha*, particularly in having a perennial creeping root and upright, ſquare, almoſt ſhrubby ſtalks.

Found by BURSATI in the Carſtian mountains in Carniola, by whom ſeeds were ſent to Profeſſor JACQUIN. Although ſeemingly conſidered by him as entirely new, it was known to ſome of the older Botaniſts; RAY gathered his plant in the mountains of Carinthia. REICHARD, in his edition of the Species Plantarum, added the Synonyms of RAY and MORISON to the *ciliaris*, in which he was followed by Profeſſor

Martyn, in his edition of Miller's Dictionary; but Willdenow is certainly right in having applied them to this plant.

Flowers in June and July; is a hardy perennial, but like other alpine plants, apt to periſh in our humid winters.

Our drawing was taken from a plant ſent us by Mr. Loddiges. We had alſo a ſpecimen ſome years before from the Botanic Garden at Brompton. We learn from Mr. Donn, in his Hortus Cantabrigienſis, that it was introduced in 1790, probably by himſelf.

N.º 910

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S.t Geo: Creſcent Mar. 1. 1806. F. Sanſom sculp.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA. FOUR-WINGED SNOW-DROP-TREE.

****

Claſs and Order.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-dentatus, ſuperus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Nux* 4-angularis, 4-locularis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HALESIA *tetraptera;* foliis ovatis acuminatis, venis ſubtus piloſis, alis fructus æqualibus. *Willd. Arb.* 137. *Ejuſd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 849.

HALESIA *tetraptera. Sp. Pl.* 636. *Reich.* 2. *p.* 417. *Michaux Fl. Bor-Amer.* 2. *p.* 40. *Gært. Fruct.* 1. *p.* 160. *t.* 32. *Cavan. Diſſ.* 6. *p.* 338. *t.* 186. *Ellis in Act. Ang. v.* 51. *p.* 831. *t.* 22. *f. A. Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 1.

FRUTEX padi foliis ſerratis, floribus monopetalis albis campaniformibus, fructu craſſo tetragono. *Cateſb. Car.* 1. *p.* 64. *t.* 64.

This fine ſhrub was named in honour of the learned and venerable STEPHEN HALES, D. D. F. R. S. by JOHN ELLIS, Eſq. who firſt raiſed it in this country from ſeeds ſent over by Dr. ALEXANDER GARDEN, in 1756. It is a native of South-Carolina, where it grows by the ſides of rivulets ſhaded by wood. Is perfectly hardy. Flowers in April and May; but not with us, as in America, entirely before the appearance of the leaves.

Propagated by ſeeds, and as theſe, in favourable ſeaſons, are not unfrequently perfected here, we are ſurpriſed that a ſhrub of ſo much beauty ſhould not be more generally met with in our pleaſure-grounds. According to Dr. GARDEN, the fruit is alſo very pleaſant to the taſte.

No. 911

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent [illegible] F. [illegible] sculp

CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM. YELLOW LADIES SLIPPER.

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 4, cruciatim diſpoſita. *Nectarii* labium inferius ventricoſum, inflatum, calceiforme.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

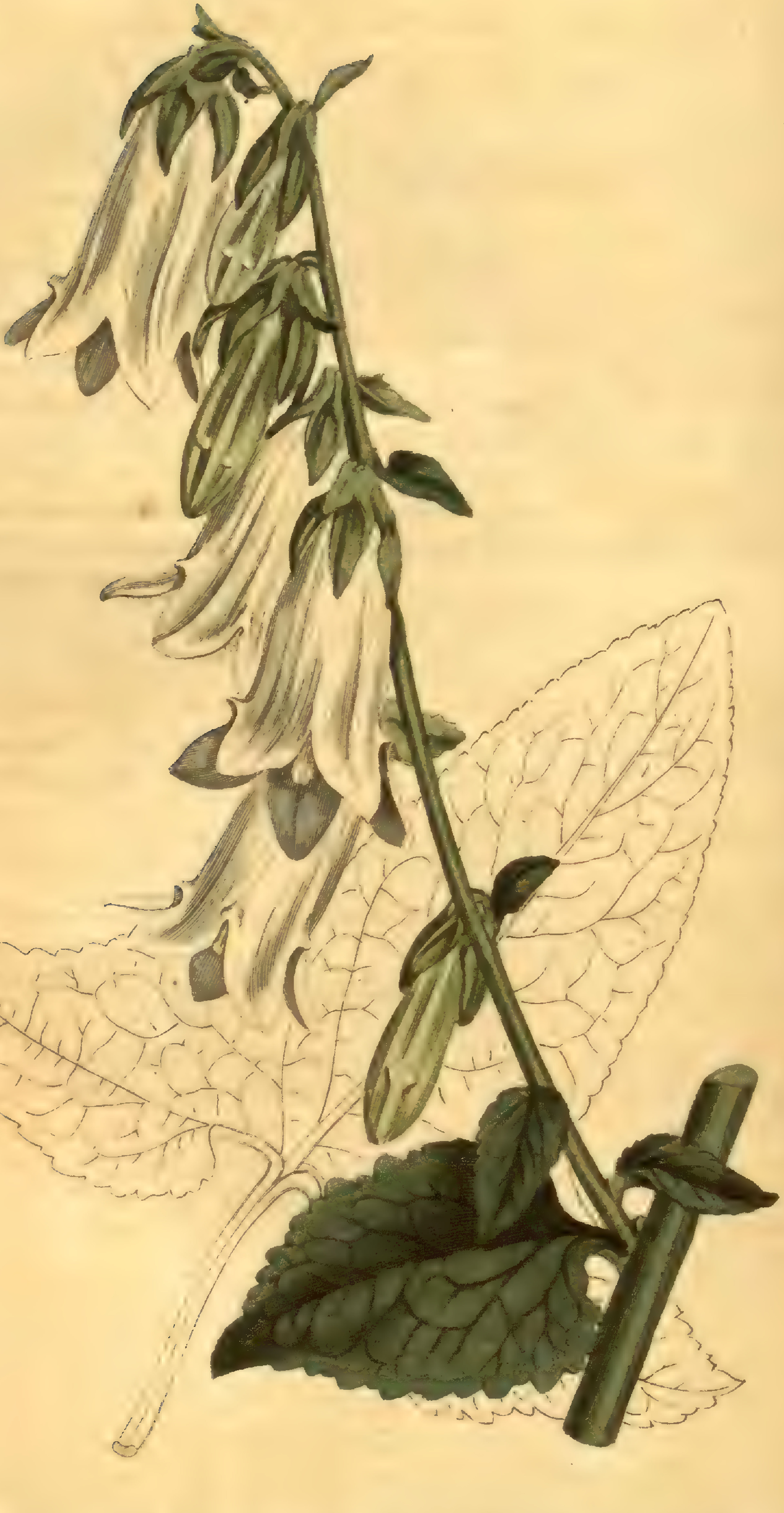
CYPRIPEDIUM	*parviflorum;* petalis lateralibus linearibus contortis calceolo avenio longioribus.
CYPRIPEDIUM	*parviflorum;* lobo ſtyli ſagittæformi baſi deflexo, labello petalis breviore compreſſo. *Swartz Orchideæ. Tracts on Botany, p.* 207. *Saliſbury in Linn. Tranſ. v.* 1. *p.* 77. *t.* 2. *f.* 2.
CYPRIPEDIUM	*Calceolus;* minutim pubeſcens: caule folioſo: laciniis calycis exterioribus oblongo-ovalibus, acuminatis; interioribus linearibus *confertiſque:* calceolo luteo. *Michaux Fl. Bor-Amer. v.* 2. *p.* 161.
HELLEBORINE	calceolus dicta, mariana, caule folioſo, flore luteo minore. *Pluk. Mant. p.* 101. *t.* 488. *f.* 2.

This ſpecies of Ladies-Slipper is an inhabitant of North-America, from New-England to North-Carolina. It comes very near to the European ſpecies, and we ſuppoſe has been miſtaken for the ſame by MICHAUX, in whoſe ſpecific deſcription *confertis* ſeems to be an error of the preſs for *contortis.* It is a taller plant, more pubeſcent; lateral or interior petals longer, narrower, and more curled; and the nectarium or ſlipper is of a plain yellow colour without veins.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, at his late reſidence at Vauxhall, early in June.

JUSSIEU calls ſegments of the calyx, both the petals and nectarium, as we, in conformity to LINNÆUS and moſt Botaniſts, call them; SWARTZ conſiders our petals as calyx and the nectarium as corolla. Dr. SMITH has very properly remarked that there is no end to diſputes of this kind; to us the language of LINNÆUS appears the moſt eaſily intelligible, and the name of nectarium, ſo offenſive to many modern Botaniſts, is conveniently applied to thoſe parts of a flower that have an anomalous form, although they may not always be organs for ſecreting or retaining the honey. To avoid the impropriety of borrowing a name from a function, which the part does not perform, ſome botaniſts have propoſed to ſubſtitute *parapetalum* for *nectarium;* but it ſeems hardly worth while to change an eſtabliſhed word, well underſtood; and indeed we believe that the caſes, where theſe parts are not really receptacles of honey or ſome analogous fluid, are fewer than is generally ſuppoſed.

Nº 912



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Creſcent Mar. 1. 1806. F. Sanſom sculp.

CAMPANULA MACROPHYLLA. LARGE-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Capſ.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *macrophylla;* capſulis obtectis trilocularibus, foliis cordatis crenatis ſubtus tomentoſis, floribus in racemo compoſito nutantibus ſecundis.

CAMPANULA alliariæfolia. *Adams?*

DESCR. *Root* biennial? tap-ſhaped. *Stalk* round, erect, ſtriated, woolly, and hairy, branched at the top only and ſometimes terminated in a ſimple raceme. *Radical leaves* large, heart-ſhaped (in our ſpecimen haſtate, but this form does not appear to be conſtant) crenate, tomentoſe underneath, *cauline* on footſtalks gradually ſhortening upwards: *floral* quite ſeſſile. *Flowers* white, nodding, ſecund, at the ends of the branches, on ſhort curved footſtalks, which grow ſingly from the axils of the floral leaves. *Calyx* of five lanceolate entire ſegments, with their margins rolled back, erect, with the angles lengthened, reflected upon and adhering to the *germen*, which is top-ſhaped, irregularly ſulcated, three-celled, and terminated by a trifid, finally revolute *ſtigma*. *Corolla* bell-ſhaped: tube three times longer than calyx, widening gradually upwards: limb five-cleft, ſegments patent, ciliated at the edges; angles between the ſegments as if pinched into a tooth-like proceſs, viſible before the bloſſom is expanded. *Valves* ſupporting the ſtamens ovate, ciliated: *filaments* ſhort, capillary: *anthers* linear. The whole plant abounds with a clammy greeniſh milk.

For this new ſpecies of Campanula we are indebted to Mr. LODDIGES, the product of ſeeds ſent him from Mount Caucaſus. Specimens of the ſame plant are in the collection tranſmitted from that country to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, by Count MOUSHIN POUSHKIN; but the ticket containing the name given by Dr. ADAMS having been loſt, we are not certain that we apply from his liſt the one intended, and the leaves not appearing to us to bear a good reſemblance to thoſe of Alliaria, we have preferred that by which we ſaw the ſame plant deſignated in Mr. VERE's fine collection at Kenſington-Gore.

Is perfectly hardy. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Propagated by ſeeds. Being of large growth it requires room, and is, on that account, more adapted to ornament extenſive plantations, than the confined parterre.

N°. 913

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Mar. 1 1806. F Sansom sc.

EUCOMIS PUNCTATA. SPOTTED-LEAVED EUCOMIS.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, ſexdiviſa, perſiſtens; laciniis rectioribus. *Stam.* ſerto membranaceo brevi corollæ adnato connexa. *Germ.* trigonum, membranam ſtaminilegam longe ſuperans. *G.*

FRITILLARIA. *Linn.* BASSILÆA. *Juſſ.*

OBS. MASSONIÆ *confinis; dignoſcenda tamen tubo vix ullo, germine ſupra ſertum ſtaminilegum longe exſtante, corollæ laciniis neve retroflexis vel etiam recurvatis; exque habitu, hic enim educitur* MASSONIÆ *umbella vel corymbus in racemum ſpicatum coma variæ magnitudinis terminatum. Graviſſime fallimur quando ad* N^um^. 840 *hujus generis radicem dicimus "Bulbum ſquamoſo-tunicatum ut in* LILIO;" *eſt enim "Bulbus tunicatus, tunicis craſſioribus," parum quidem ab illo* MASSONIÆ *recedens. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUCOMIS *punctata* foliis pluribus, oblongo-lanceolatis, canaliculato-depreſſis; racemo elongato-cylindraceo; coma brevi microphylla; bracteis incluſis pedicellos ſubæquantibus; corolla rotata; ſtaminibus divergenter patentibus. G.

EUCOMIS *punctata. Hort. Kew.* 1. 433. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 18. *t.* 18. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 4. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 93.

ORNITHOGALUM *punctatum. Thunb. Prod.* 62.

ASPHODELUS *comoſus. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syſt.* 11. *p.* 381. *t.* 83.

The trivial name is taken from the curious dotting of the ſtem and leaves.—Introduced by Mr. JOHN GRÆFER, in 1783, from the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in July. Its ſcent ſeems

to us not unpleaſant. The leaves do not lie flat on the ground as thoſe of many of the ſpecies do; but are upright and divaricately patent; pedicles little longer than the corolla, about equal to the bractes, which are ſomewhat coloured and concave; corolla ſtellately patent and parted almoſt to the baſe; filaments ſhorter than corolla, connate, but only for a very little diſtance, divergent, ſomewhat incurved; both filaments and corolla are at firſt white, but turn green in time. Germen ovate-faſtigiate; ſtyle curved. A common greenhouſe plant, of moſt eaſy culture.

Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen ſent by Mr. BUCHANAN, Nurſeryman, at Camberwell. *G.*

N.º 914

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis S.t Geo Crescent Mar 1 1806 F. San

PHALANGIUM LILIAGO (β). LESSER GRASS-LEAVED PHALANGIUM.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, hexapetalo-partita, tota patens vel a baſi connivens, perſiſtens. *Filam.* filiformia, nuda. *Stylus* aſſurgens, ſurſum incraſceſcens. *Stigm.* hianter obtuſum. *G.*

OBS. *Radix perennis, fibroſa; fibris ſimplicibus, carnoſis, craſſiuſculis, faſciculatis. Folia radicalia, ex linearibus longe attenuata, canaliculata. Flores albi, ſæpius cum virore. Caulis annuus, erectus, ſimpliciſſimus vel ramoſus; pedunculi bracteati, uniflori, obſcurius uniarticulati, ſpicatim digeſti. Differt* ASPHODELO *filamentis baſi haud fornicatim dilatatis atque germini coaptatis; capſulæ quoque ſubſtantia, quæ tenuior et abſque omni parenchymate;* ANTHERICO *filamentis nudis; ſed præprimis habitu.—Iſtuc ſubjicienda* ANTHERICUM Liliaſtrum ſupra N$^{um.}$ 318 et ANTHERICUM ramoſum. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHALANGIUM *Liliago* caule ſimpliciſſimo; foliis gramineo-anguſtis, ſubulato-linearibus; racemo multifloro rariuſculo, ſpicato; corolla ſtellato-patente, laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis. *G.*

PHALANGIUM *Liliago. Schreb. Spicil.* 36.

ANTHERICUM *Liliago. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 445. *Suec. n.* 290. *Jacq. Hort.* 1. *t.* 82. *Pollich. Pal. n.* 335. *Krock. Siles.* 528. *Vill. Dauph.* 2. 267. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 449. *Flor. Dan. t.* 616. *Hoffm. Germ.* 121. *Gærtn. Sem. et Fr.* 55. *t.* 16. *f.* 1. *Flor. Arragon.* 44. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 141. *Deſf. Flor. Atl.* 1. 304.

PHALANGIUM, *&c. Hall. Helv. n.* 1207.

ANTHERICUM caulibus non ramoſis. *Guett. Stamp.* 1. 128.

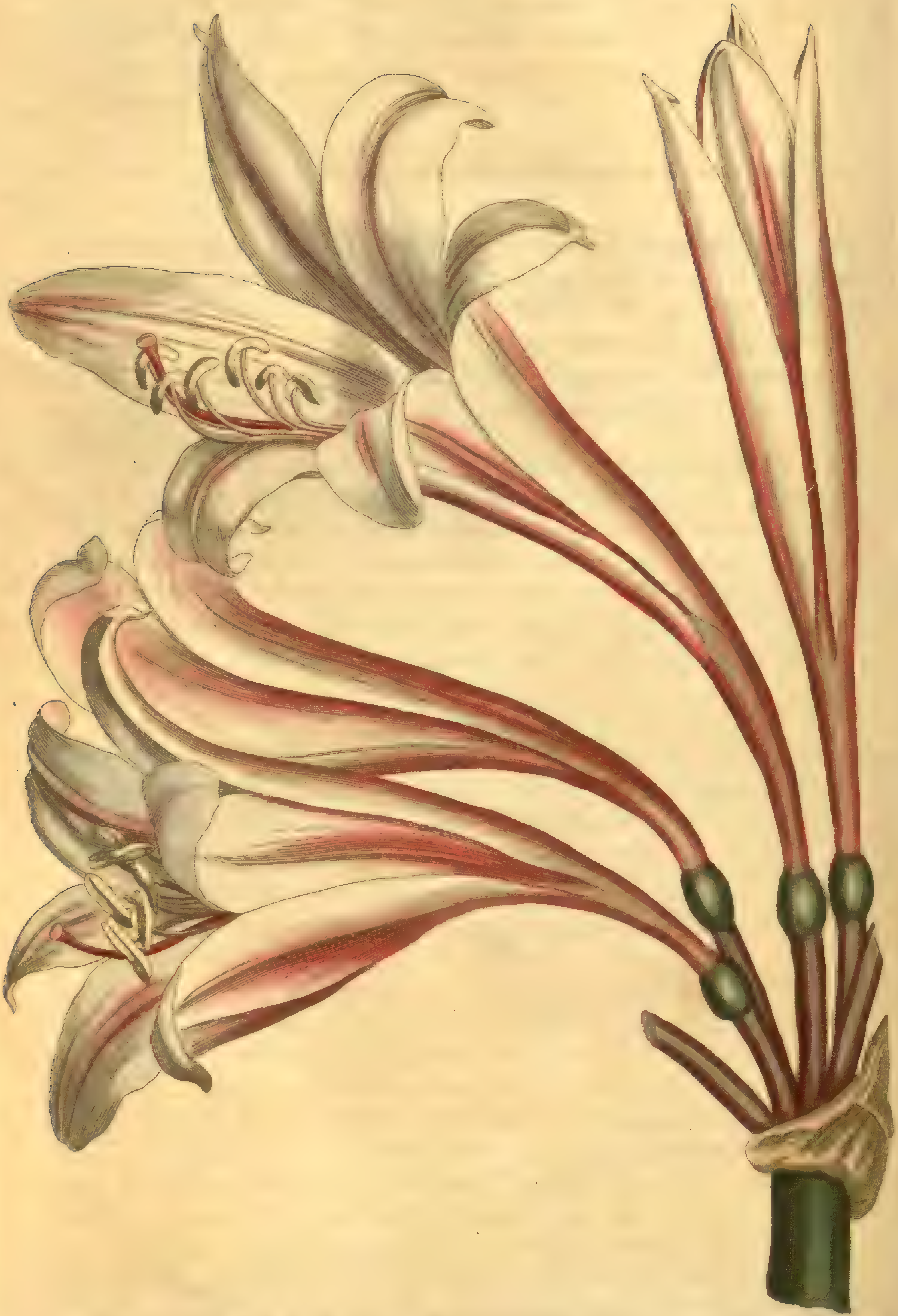
PHALANGIUM parvo flore non ramoſum. *Bauh. Pin.* 29.
Mor. Hiſt. ſ. 4. *t.* 1. *f.* 10. *Park. Parad.*
150. 3. *t.* 151. *f.* 2. *Ger. Herb.* 44. *f.* 2.
J. Bauh. Hiſt. 2. 635. *cum Ic.*
LILIAGO Cordi. *Lob. Ic. p.* 48. *R.*
LILIAGO. *Cordi Hiſt.* 2. *c.* 106. *p.* 190. *b.*
(*α*) major. *G.*
(β) minor. *G.*

The preſent plant, with the two others mentioned in our obſervation above, are too diſtinct from thoſe plants with which they have been uſually arranged, under the generic title of ANTHERICUM, to be any longer permitted to remain in the ſame ſection; we have accordingly ſeparated them under the name already adopted by JUSSIEU, as well as ſome of the older Botaniſts.

The reaſons alleged by JACQUIN for ſuppoſing HALLER's plant to be a different ſpecies from this, we think ill founded; he appears to us to have miſtaken differences of terms for differences of things; "the petiolated petals" of HALLER being no other than the claws or narrowed baſe of the ſegments of the corolla; nor are "the petals of two orders" of the ſame any thing more than the inner and outer ſegments of the flower.

A hardy common plant; native of Algiers, Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Denmark. The variety (*α*) is handſomer than the preſent. Differs from P. *Liliaſtrum* by its ſtellately patent corolla, and from *ramoſum* by its ſimple ſtem. *G.*

N.° 915



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo: Creſcent Mar. 1. 1806 F [illegible]

AMARYLLIS REVOLUTA. REVOLUTE AMARYLLIS.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. Vide Num. 661.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

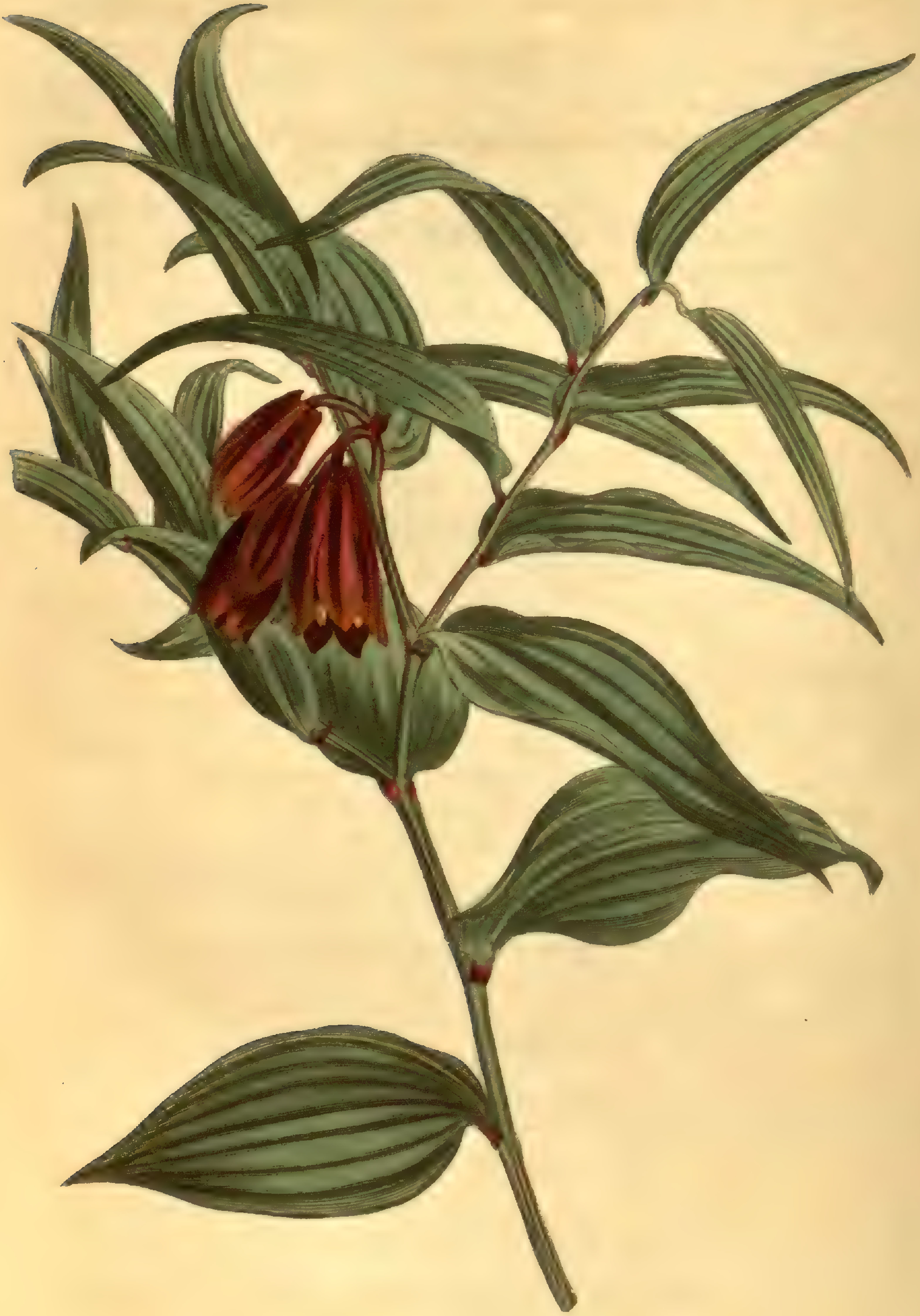
AMARYLLIS *revoluta* foliis anguſtis, lorato-linearibus, canaliculatis; umbella pluriflora; corolla anguſtius infundibuliformi, extrorſum curvata; laciniis longinque recurvato-patentibus; tubo obſolete angulato iſtis 2–3-plo breviore germine 2–3-plo longiore; ſtigmate hiante. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *revoluta. Hort. Kew.* 1. 419. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 14. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 14. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 57.

This handſome plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; and was originally introduced into the Kew-Gardens by Mr. MASSON, in 1774; but the ſpecimen, from which our drawing has been made, was imported by Mr. HIBBERT, with whom it flowered five or ſix years ago; the leaves were decayed when ſeen by our draughtſman, and we fear the bulb has ſince ſhared their fate, as we have ſought for it in vain in the ſame collection.

Leaves narrow, quite linear; ſtalk purple-brown; umbel (in thoſe plants which have bloomed in this country) four to ſix flowered; corolla narrow-turbinate, recurvedly patent full as far as the middle, white ſuffuſed with different ſhades of roſe-colour; pedicles round, black-purple, bent outwards, ſeveral times longer than the elliptic green germen, which is unuſually ſmall in proportion to the corolla; the ſegments are without the undulate edge that we ſee in the *vittata;* organs aſſurgently declinate; ſtyle roſe-coloured. Sweet-ſcented; blooms in September; needs nothing more than protection from froſt, and, perhaps, will do at the foot of a ſouthern wall, as well as moſt of its Cape congeners. A very rare ſpecies, and if Mr. HIBBERT's plant is really loſt, we ſuſpect it is not now to be found in any European collection. We have reaſon to think the bulb ſufficiently diſtinct from both *Belladonna* and *vittata;* but truſting to the ſeeing of it another year, we loſt the opportunity of taking ſo complete a deſcription of the whole plant as we now wiſh we had done. The leaves come very near to thoſe of AMARYLLIS *Belladonna*, as the flowers do to thoſe of AMARYLLIS *vittata*. G.

N.º 916



S. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Creſcent 1.1806. F. Sanſom sculp.

UVULARIA CHINENSIS. BROWN-FLOWERED UVULARIA.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, ſexpartita, campanulata, laciniis rectis; unguibus fovea nectarifera oblonga excavatis. *Stam. (ſæpius)* breviſſima. *Stigmata* 3, reflexa. *Capſ.* trigona; *ſemina* ſubrotunda compreſſa. CONVALLARIÆ habitu, FRITILLARIÆ charactere confinis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

UVULARIA *chinenſis (ſimpliciter atque ſubcorymboſe ramoſa)* foliis ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis, racemis faſciculatim 2—4 floris, ſingulis faſciculis folio conformi bracteatis; corolla cyathiformi-campanulata, anguloſa, baſi calcarato-nodoſa; filamentis antheris aliquoties longioribus. *G.*

This ſingular as well as new ſpecies is (as we learn from the Bankſian Herbarium) a native of China, and flowered two years ago in the Kew Gardens. Our drawing was made in September laſt from a plant that bloomed in Mr. HIBBERT's conſervatory at Clapham.

The following deſcription is taken from a recently dried ſpecimen, in which however the flowers were ſo far deſtroyed by preſſure that we could not make out either the form or even ſcite of the nectary, nor diſcover whether all or only the alternate ſegments terminated in the ſame kind of blunt ſpur-like knob.

Stem herbaceous, about a foot and half high, angular, ſubgeniculately flexuoſe, diſtantly leafy, branched upwards, branches ſimple, corymboſely arranged, patent; leaves ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, ſhortly petioled, nerved; thoſe of the

ſtem broader, elliptic, diſtant; thoſe of the branches narrower, farther acuminate, and more cloſely ſet together; racemes one to four-flowered, rameous, axillary to the leaves, pedicles faſciculate; peduncle ſhorter than the faſcicle, which laſt has a leafy bracte at their baſe of the ſame form as the upper leaves, ſo that where there is a raceme it appears as if there were two oppoſite leaves; corollas cernuous, longer than pedicles, cupped-campanulate, brown without, knottedly angular at the baſe as if ſhortly and bluntly ſpurred; ſtamens equal to corolla and piſtil; filaments ſubulate-linear, two to three times longer than the anthers; germen turbinately triquetral, ſeveral times ſhorter than the ſtyle, ſtigmas patent, revolutely recurved. This ſpecies differs from all its congeners yet known in the length of the filaments. *G.*

No. 917

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo. Creſcent Apr. 1 1806. F Sanſom sculp.

[917]

HYPOXIS SERRATA (β). LARGE-FLOWERED SERRATE-LEAVED HYPOXIS.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. Vide Num. 709.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *ſerrata. Vid. ſupra in No. 709.*
(β) flore majore, miniato-aurantiaco; bracteis atque foliorum ſerratura fere obſoletis. *G.*
HYPOXIS *linearis. Bot. Rep. t. 171. fig. parum bona.*

This very handſome variety was imported by Mr. HIBBERT ſome years ago, from the Cape of Good-Hope, and agrees in every reſpect with the variety before deſcribed in this work, except in ſize, colour, and obſoleteneſs of the bractes, and denticulated ſerrature of the leaves. *G.*

AMARYLLIS REVOLUTA.

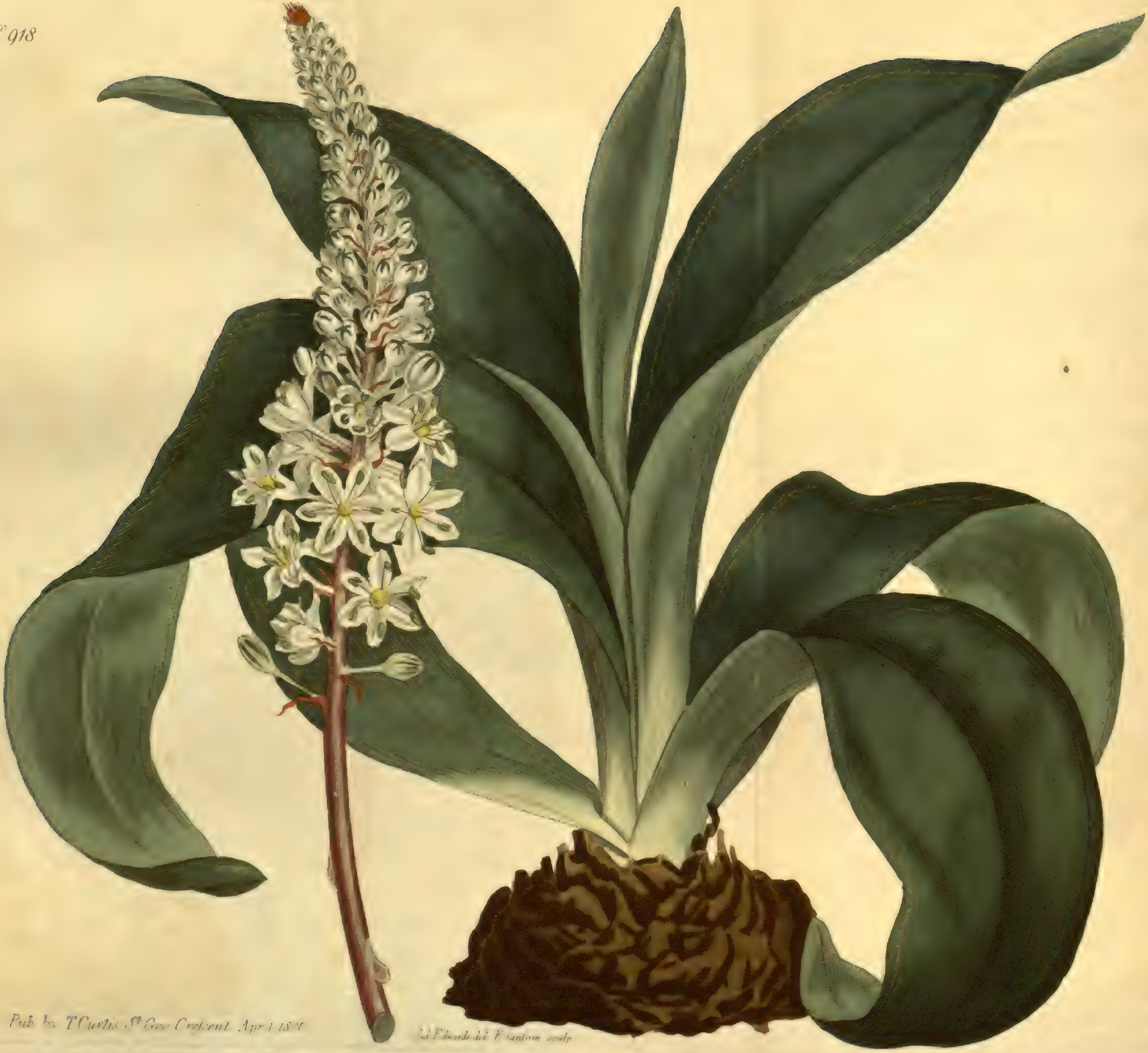
Since the publication of our account of this plant (N° 915) we are accidentally enabled to add the deſcription of the bulb, and correct that of the leaves there given.—The ſpecific character ſhould be thus amended.

AMARYLLIS *revoluta* foliis ſcapum ſubæquantibus ambienter faſciculatis, recumbenter effuſis, a principio acuminato-attenuatis, canaliculato-depreſſis, ſubundatis; ſcapo eccentrico; umbella pluriflora; corollis anguſte et longe infundibuliformibus, curvato-nutantibus, laminis recurvo-patentibus, tubo 2–3-plo longioribus; ſtigmate ſubtrilobo hiante. *G.*
AMARYLLIS *variabilis. Jacq. Hort. Schœnb. v. 4.* icon, cujus adhucdum deeſt deſcriptio. "BAUER's "SKETCHES," *Fig.* abſque dato *nomine, in Muſ. Banks.*

Bulb largiſh, ovate-oblong, upwards lengthened, attenuated, ſquarroſe, partly above ground.—Leaves many, ſpringing from the crown of the bulb in a recumbently patent faſcicle, narrow, long (one to two feet?), attenuated from their baſe, acuminate, cuſpidate, deeply channelled, ſubtriquetral; central very narrow, more erect; ſcape iſſuing on the outſide of the faſcicle. We were miſtaken in ſtating the foliage to be like that of A. *Belladonna*, it comes nearer, in fact, to that of A. *longifolia*. Pedicles often ſhorter than in our figure, and, as well as the ſcape, not always coloured. Segments of the corolla lanceolate, tube obſoletely trigonal; the reſt as in the deſcription and ſpecific character given in N° 915.

Differs from *longifolia*, to which it comes the neareſt, in the corolla being more narrowly funnel-form, in a proportionally ſhorter tube, and in having the laminæ further recurved. *G.*

N.° 918



Pub. by T. Curtis S.t Geo: Creſcent Apr 1 1806

Syd Edwards del. F Sansom sculp

ORNITHOGALUM SQUILLA (α). COMMON RED-ROOTED SEA-ONION, OR OFFICINAL SQUILL.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, hexapetaloideo-partita, radiato-paſſa, ſemel (in *nutante* nempe) connivens, baſi ſtaminigera, perſiſtens. *Fil.* latitudine varia, nuda, divergentia, alterna communiter latiora. *Stylus* ſetiformis ſtigmate inconſpicuo, vel brevis aut etiam ſubnullus eodem capitato-trilobo. *Semina* ſubgloboſa, nunc angulatim vel ſemel paleaceo-preſſa. G.

OBS. *Bulbus tunicatus. Folia radicalia, ſeriatim de anguſtis et lineari-loratis lato-lanceolata, ſucculenta, craſſiuſcula, teneriora. Flores nunquam cæruleſcentes neve purpuraſcentes, quo ſolo ſuſpicor ſigno* ORNITHOGALUM *dignoſcendum a* SCILLA. *Scapus ſimpliciſſimus, teres, multiflorus, ſpicatim vel corymboſe aut etiam thyrſoideo-racemoſus; bracteæ membranaceæ. Capſ. membranacea, oblongo- vel ovato- trigona, ſemel molendinacea (trialato-triloba) complanatis. Confer* OBS. *in* SCILLAM, *ad Num.* 746. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *Squilla* bulbo maximo, globoſo-ovato; imo rhizomate, umbonatim extante; ſummis tunicis ſquarroſo-emicantibus; infloreſcentia folia lanceolata canaliculata diu præveniente; bracteis calcaratis? racemo cylindraceo, graciliori, confertiuſculo, faſtigiante; filamentis plano-ſubulatis, corolla ſatis brevioribus. G.

ORNITHOGALUM *maritimum. Tournef. Inſt.* 381. *Brotero Flor. Luſit.* 1. 583. *Lamarck Flor. Fran.* 3. 276.

SCILLA *maritima. Syſt. Veg.* 328. *Mat. Med.* 94. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 443. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 126. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 297. *Lil. à Redoutè, t.* 116. *Lam. & Decand. Flor. Fran.* 3. 214. *Link & Hoffm. de* SCILLA. *Ann. Bot.* 1. 101. *Woodv. Med. Bot.* 322. *t.* 118.

SQUILLA. *Plantæ officinales, Amæn. Acad.* 4. 14.

SCILLA rufa magna vulgaris. *J. Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 615. *Ic.*
SCILLA vulgaris radice rubra. *Bauh. Pin.* 73.
(α) radice rubra.
PANCRATIUM. *Cluſ. Hiſp.* 293. *Hiſt.* 171. cum herbæ et bulbi icone abſque infloreſcentia.
(β) radice alba.
SCILLA hiſpanica. *Cluſ. Hiſp.* 290, 291. *Hiſt.* 171. cum iconibus.

This well known vegetable is a native of all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, as alſo of Brittany and Normandy; it has been found growing in the very ſand of the ſea-ſhore, and again, at the diſtance of a hundred miles inland, for inſtance, at the foot of the Eſtrella mountains; ſo that, as Link obſerves, *maritimum* is rather a fallacious appellation. By the Spaniards it is called *Cebolla albarrana.* The bulbs are annually imported by our druggiſts, for whoſe purpoſes both varieties are uſed indifferently: they are eſteemed powerfully diuretic, and adminiſtered chiefly in dropſical and aſthmatical caſes.

Blooms in July and Auguſt, the leaves appearing in October and November. MILLER ſays the plant ſoon decays in our gardens, and attributes the decline to want of ſea-water, which cannot, however, well be the cauſe, as its natural ſituation is often at a great diſtance from the ſea, as we ſtated above; with us it has been preſerved for theſe three years in vigour, planted in a large garden pot and ſheltered during winter in a common garden frame; nor do we yet diſcover the leaſt ſymptom of decay. The root is frequently as big as a child's head, and often, when freſh imported, throws out the flowering ſtem while lying in the ſhop windows; the ſpike is ſometimes a foot or more in length; pedicles rather ſhort, filaments nearly equal; ſeed-veſſel alately three-lobed, a ſhape that GÆRTNER terms *molendinaceus*; ſeeds black, flat, chaff-like.

While SCILLA and ORNITHOGALUM continue to be kept apart by the preſent barrier, which we think the only one there is, we can have no doubt under which to range this ſpecies. BROTERO obſerves, that when LÆFLING and, after him, LINNÆUS, ſtate ORNITHOGALUM *pyramidale* to be of Portugueſe origin, they have moſt probably miſtaken *maritimum* for it, as *pyramidale* is certainly not a native of Portugal. *G.*

N.º 919

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S.t Geo: Creſcent Apr. 1 1806. F. Sanſom sculp

SCILLA AUTUMNALIS (α). PURPLE-FLOWERED AUTUMNAL SQUIL.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetalo-partita laciniis radiato-paſſis, aut ſexfida iiſdem campanulato-conniventibus, hinc, *filamentis* magis aut minus corolla concretis, HYACINTHUM contingens, inde, ipſis uſque ad baſin liberis, ORNITHOGALO confluens, cujus equidem cætera præter colorem qui hic nunquam exalbeſcit niſi per varietatem. *Confer quæ diximus ſupra, ut et ad Num.* 746. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *autumnalis* foliis pluribus, anguſto-loratis, obtuſe canaliculatis; racemo corymboſe ſpicato; pedicellis aſſurgentibus; bracteis minutis, modo obſoletis; corolla nondum expanſa turbinata vertice ſubtruncatim atque umbilicatim depreſſa, aperta toto radiato-patente; germine tritoroſo-globoſo ſtylo ſetaceo 2-3-plo breviore. *G.*

SCILLA *autumnalis. Sp. Pl.* 443. *Cavan Ic.* 3. *p.* 38. *t.* 274. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 130. *Eng. Bot. t.* 78. *Curt. Flor. Lond.* 301. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 145. *Link & Hoffm. de Scilla apud Ann. of Bot.* 1. 106. *Deſf. Fl. Atl.* 1. *p.* 301. *Brotero Flor. Luſit.* 1. 527. *Lam & Decand. Flor. Fran.* 3. 212.

SCILLA radice ſolida, foliis ſetaceis, floribus faſtigiatis pedunculatis arcuatis ex ala tuberculi mamillaris. *Guett. Stamp.* 1. *p.* 131. *Dalib. Paris.* 102.

HYACINTHUS autumnalis minor. *Raii Syn.* 373.

HYACINTHUS ſtellaris autumnalis minor. *Bauh. Pin.* 47.

HYACINTHUS autumnalis major et minor (*cum Iconibus bonis*). *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 185.

(α) major; floribus purpuraſcentibus vel cæruleſcentibus.
(β) minor; floribus prædictis variantibus coloribus.

We ſuſpect our preſent variety to be of continental extraction, although the ſpecies is a native of our iſland; growing in ſeveral of the weſtern diſtricts, and has even been found in the neighbourhood of London. The Bractes (which are generally obſolete or ſo inconſpicuous that they have been overlooked and ſtated not to exiſt by moſt authors) were very evident, though minute, in the preſent ſpecimen, which flowered in Mr. Hibbert's garden at Clapham; Guettard, in his account of the plants growing about *Eſtampes*, is the only author we remember who mentions their preſence; he terms them *tuberculi mamillares*. Desfontaines found this ſpecies on the coaſt of Africa with blue flowers; as did Link and Hoffmansegg in Portugal, where, as they ſtate, its infloreſcence precedes foliation; a circumſtance alſo obſerved by Dr. Sims in this country, who ſuppoſes that when the leaves accompany the flowers, it is the leſs natural mode, occaſioned by a particular wet ſeaſon; blooms from Auguſt to September.

The Portugueſe Profeſſor of Botany, Brotero, obſerves that the variety which he found in the province of Eſtremadura was twice the ſize of that which grew in the province of Beira; he does not notice the peculiarity in the flowering mentioned by Link and his fellow traveller.

The leaves grow on through the winter, dying away in the ſpring, after the manner of thoſe of Ornithogalum *Squilla*. G.

No 920

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo Creſcent Apr 1 1806 F Sansom sculp

KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA. ROUND-ROOTED GALANGALE.

****

Claſs and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. obſoletus. *Cor.* 6-partita: laciniis tribus majoribus patulis, unica bipartita. *Stigma* 2-lamellatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

KÆMPFERIA *rotunda;* foliis lanceolatis petiolatis. *Flor. Zeyl.* 9. *Mat. Med. p.* 35. *Sp. Pl.* 3. *Willd.* 15. *Reich.* 5. *Woodville Med. Bot.* 361. *t.* 133. *Roxb. Corom. Pl.*
KÆMPFERIA *longa. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 317. *Redouté Lil.* 49.
ZEDOARIA rotunda. *Bauh. Pin.* 36. *Raii Hiſt.* 1340. *Blackwell, t.* 399.
MALANKUA. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. *p.* 17. *t.* 9.

We have no doubt but that this plant is the KÆMPFERIA *rotunda* of LINNÆUS, and as little that it is the ſame as is figured by JACQUIN in his magnificent work the Hortus Schoenbrunnenſis, and ſince by REDOUTE in his Liliacées under the name of KÆMPFERIA *longa.* Upon what grounds JACQUIN conſidered it as a different ſpecies we can form no conjecture.

The flowers appear early in the ſpring, ſome time before the leaves, and have a very pleaſing ſcent, eſpecially as they dry. They grow immediately from the root, ſeveral in ſucceſſion, but ſeldom more than one or two are open at the ſame time. The organs of fructification are very ſimilar to thoſe of AMOMUM *exſcapum*, as figured in the Annals of Botany, vol. 1. pl. 13.

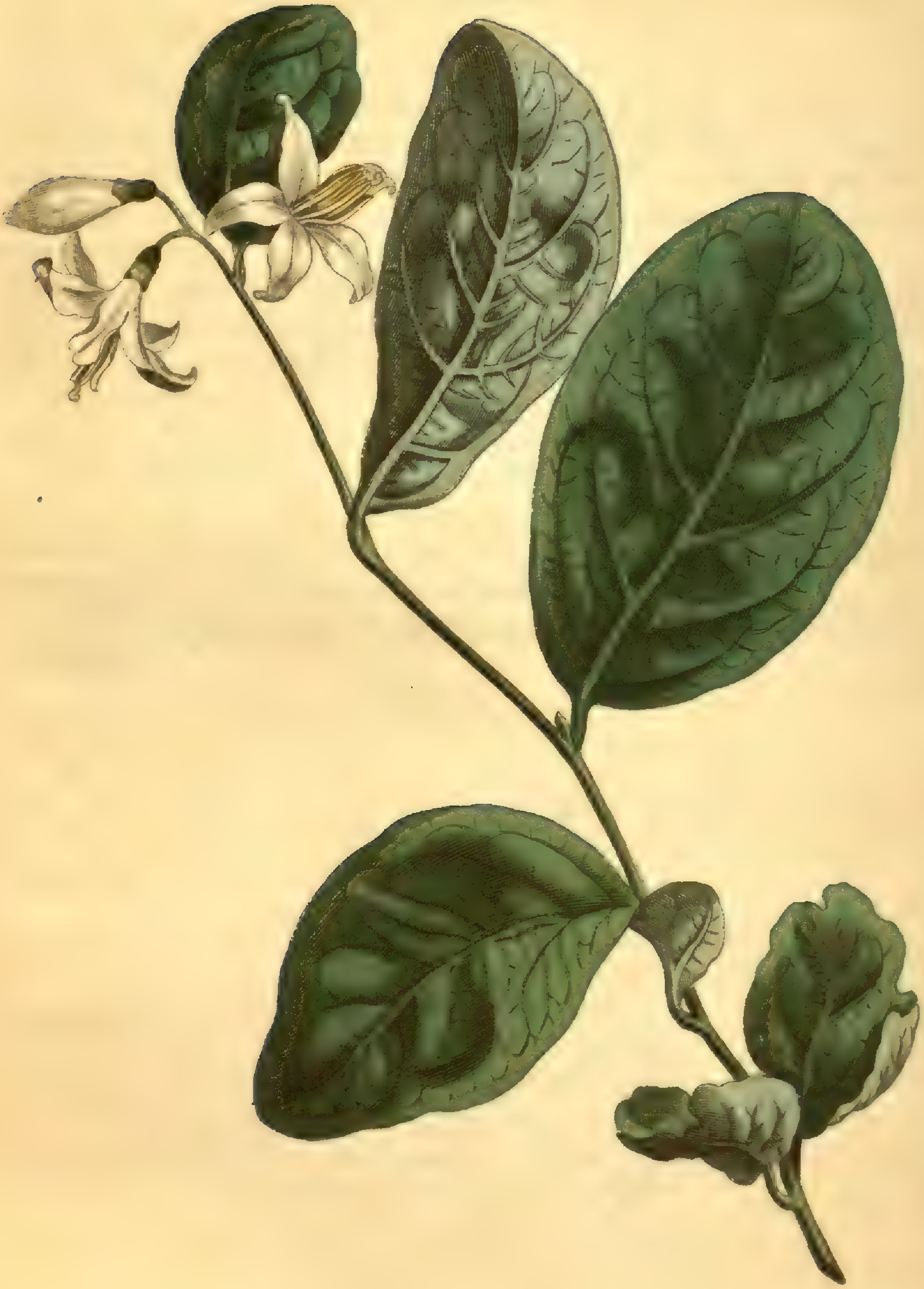
The college of phyſicians, both of London and Edinburgh, upon the authority of LINNÆUS, have referred the Zedoary of the ſhops to this plant; but the form of the roots as they occur at our druggiſts correſponds much better with thoſe of AMOMUM *Zerumbet*. But the roots of the larger Galangale, which LOUREIRO ſuppoſes to be ſold indiſcriminately for Zedoary or Galangale, are, at leaſt as they occur in our ſhops, totally different. Dr. ROXBURGH thinks that his CURCUMA *Zedoaria* yields the Zedoary; and we have obſerved, that the uſual ſophiſtication of this drug is by mixing Turmeric (CURCUMA *longa*) with it.

Being a native of the Eaſt-Indies, it requires the warmth of a ſtove. Propagated by cuttings.

From the Bankſian Herbarium we learn that it flowered at Spring-Grove in 1793, a year or two before which time, as we are informed by Mr. DRYANDER, it was introduced to this country by Sir GEORGE YONGE, Bart.

Our drawing was taken from a plant, at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

N° 921



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis. St Geo: Creſcent Apr. 1. 1806. F. Sanſom sculp.

STYRAX LÆVIGATUM. SMOOTH STORAX.

****

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. inferus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis. *Drupa* 2-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STYRAX *lævigatum;* foliis oblongis utrinque glabris, pedunculis axillaribus unifloris ſolitariis biniſve. *Hort. Kew. v. 2. p. 75. Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p. 624.*
STYRAX *octandrum. L'Herit. Stirp. nov. 2. t. 17.*
STYRAX *glabrum. Cavan. Diſſ. 6. p. 340. t. 188. f. 1. Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer. 2. p. 41.*
STYRAX *americana. Lamarck Enc. 1. p. 82.*
STYRAX *læve. Walt. Car. 140.*

Neither the form of the leaves nor the number of ſtamens will, in this genus, afford permanent diſtinguiſhing characters; but the flowers of this ſpecies growing either ſolitary or in pairs from the axils of the leaves and at the extremity of the branches, ſeems to be conſtant. It is a native of the bogs of Carolina and Georgia in North-America, and ſufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our ordinary winters. Propagated by layers, and by ſeeds procured from America. Introduced in 1765.

The ſtamens are connected in a ring at the baſe; on which account, ſome Botaniſts have referred this genus to the claſs Monadelphia.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. LODDIGES, Hackney.

No 922

J. Edwards del Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Apr 1 1806 [illegible]

Eryngium Alpinum. Alpine Eryngo.

Claſs and Order.

Pentandria Digynia.

Generic Character.

Flores capitati. *Recept.* paleaceum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERYNGIUM *alpinum*; foliis radicalibus cordatis indiviſis, caulinis digitato-laciniatis, capitulis ſubcylindricis, involucro pinnatifido frondoſo, paleis trifidis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 327.

ERYNGIUM *alpinum*; foliis radicalibus cordatis, caulinis ternatis inciſis, involucris ſpinoſo-pinnatis ciliatis. *Vahl. Symb.* 2. *p.* 46. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1359.

ERYNGIUM *alpinum. Sp. Pl.* 337. *Scop. Carn. n.* 300. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 1. *t.* 55. *Villars. Dauph.* 2. *p.* 659. *Allion. Ped. n.* 1284. *J. F. Mill. Icon.* 6.

ERYNGIUM foliis radicalibus petiolatis cordatis, involucro pinnato ciliato. *Hall. Helv. n.* 736.

ERYNGIUM aliud montanum. *Dalech. Hiſt.* 1460. *Ed. Gall.* 2. *p.* 339.

ERYNGIUM cæruleum capitulis dipſaci. *Bauh. Pin.* 386.

ERYNGIUM alpinum latis foliis, magno capite oblongo cæruleo. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 3. *par.* 1. *p.* 88. *Raii Hiſt.* 386.

ERYNGIUM cæruleum genevenſe. *Lob. Ic.* 2. *p.* 23.

ERYNGIUM planum Matthioli. *Dod. Pempt.* 732. *f.* 2. *Camer. Herb. Ed. Germ.* 229. *Epitome* 449.

In one reſpect, the above ſynonymy is remarkable; it has fallen to the lot of few plants, that have been ſo frequently mentioned by botanical authors, to have undergone ſo little change of name.

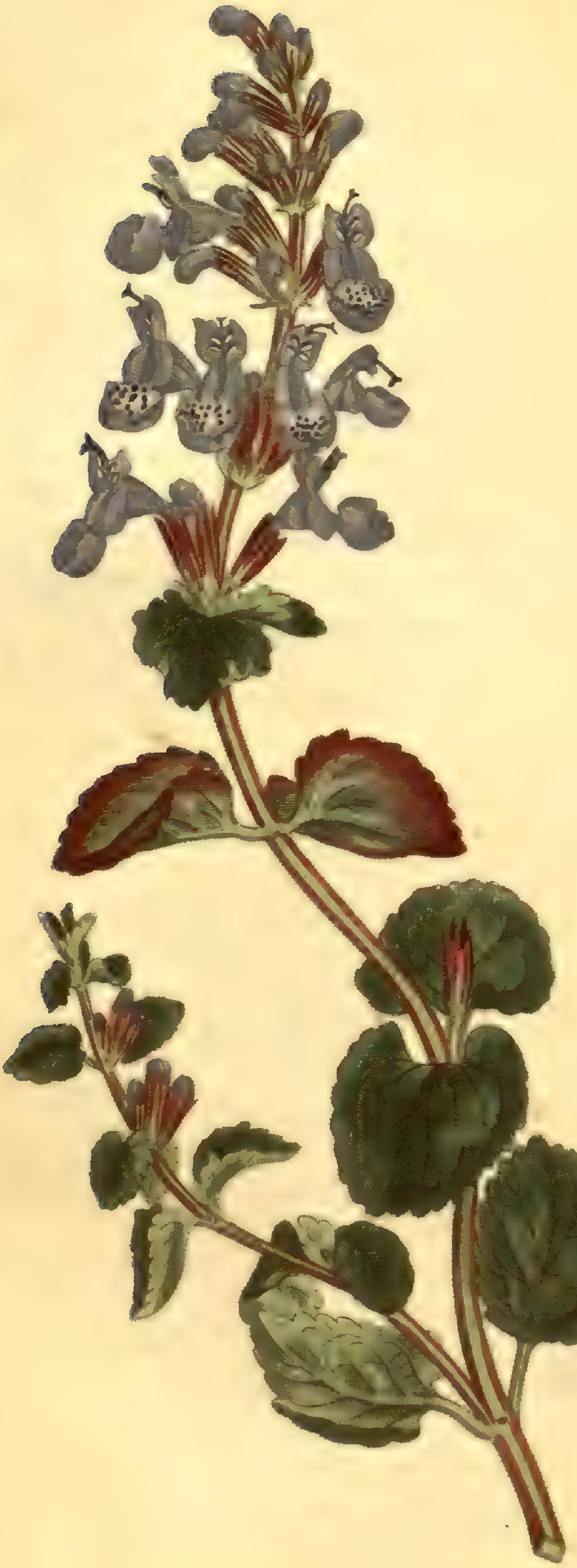
JOHN BAUHIN, in his hiſtory, informs us, that he ſent this plant to GESNER, whoſe figure of it publiſhed by CAMERARIUS, though never quoted, is the only one before thoſe of JACQUIN and F. MILLER, except DALECHAMP'S, which is at all characteriſtic of the ſpecies. LOBEL'S figure, ſo often copied, was originally but a very indifferent one, and, as mutilated by our MORRISON, in his too uſual manner, is no longer applicable to this plant or any other.

This hardy perennial, a native of the Alps in moſt of the ſouthern parts of Europe, is worthy of a place in every curious garden, where its uncommon form and beautiful colour cannot fail to attract the notice of every beholder. It does not owe its charms to the ſplendour of its bloſſoms, but to the floral leaves, or involucre ſurrounding the head of flowers, admired for their feather-like appearance and delicate blue colour; all the upper parts of the plant partake of the ſame tint, which becomes in deſcending more and more dilute.

Propagated by ſeeds, or by cuttings of its root. Requires a dry ſoil, or is apt to periſh from the humidity of our winters. Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER in 1752.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

No. 923.



Syd Edwards del Pub by T Curtis, St Geo: Creſcent Apr 1 1806 F. Sanſom sculp

NEPETA LONGIFLORA. LONG-TUBED CAT-MINT.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ labium inferius lacinula intermedia crenata: faux margine reflexo. *Stamina* approximata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NEPETA *longiflora;* cymis ſubquinquefloris, corollæ labio ſuperiore bifido: tubo filiformi, foliis cordato-ovatis crenatis rugoſis petiolatis.

NEPETA *longiflora;* cymis remotis, pedunculatis unilateralibus, paucifloris; foliis ſubſeſſilibus, cordato-ovatis, rugoſis; corollarum tubo longiſſimo. *Vent. Hort. Celſ. t.* 66.

NEPETA *Willdenowiana. Adams.*

CATARIA orientalis, folio ſubrotundo, flore intenſe cæruleo. *Tourn. Cor.* 13.

DESCR. Suffruticoſe. *Stem* divided at the baſe: branches long, weak, generally undivided, ſquare with obtuſe angles. *Leaves* cordate, oblong-oval, or in young plants ſuborbicular, crenate, rugoſe, hoary underneath, lower ones on longiſh petioles, upper ones ſubſeſſile. *Bractes* like the leaves, but ſeſſile, and more deeply indented. *Flowers* verticillate, peduncles three to five-flowered: lower ones frequently ſolitary: upper ones oppoſite, but for the moſt part turned to one ſide. *Calyx* cylindrical, ſtriate, hairy, teeth nearly equal, the two ſuperior a little longer, minutely ciliated. *Tube* of corolla longer than calyx, filiform, curved: *faux* compreſſed, funnel-ſhaped, *ſides* reflected: *upper lip* divided almoſt to the baſe, lobes divaricate: *lower lip* large, crenate, hollow, ſpotted with white towards the faux. *Stamens* four: *filaments* twiſted: *anthers* purple, two-lobed, approximate: *pollen* white. *Style* longer than corolla: *ſtigma* bifid, acute.

In young plants the leaves are rounder and leſs hoary: in the native ſpecimens indeed the whole plant is more hoary than when cultivated.

Raiſed by Mr. LODDIGES from ſeeds ſent from Caucaſus under the name of NEPETA *Willdenowiana*, by which title ſpecimens were ſent to Sir JOSEPH BANKS from the ſame country by Count MOUSSIN POUSHKIN; but VENTENAT'S name having the right of priority, we have adopted it.

The plants in the garden of M. CELS were raiſed from ſeeds gathered on Mount Albours in Perſia, by Meſſrs. BRUGUIERE and OLIVIER.

Flowered in the Royal Garden at Kew in 1803.

Propagated by ſeeds and by cuttings. May be conſidered as hardy, but it is ſafeſt to give the protection of a frame during the winter.

Flowers from May through the whole ſummer.

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CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

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A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXIV.

Invitant croceis halantes floribus horti.
VIRG.

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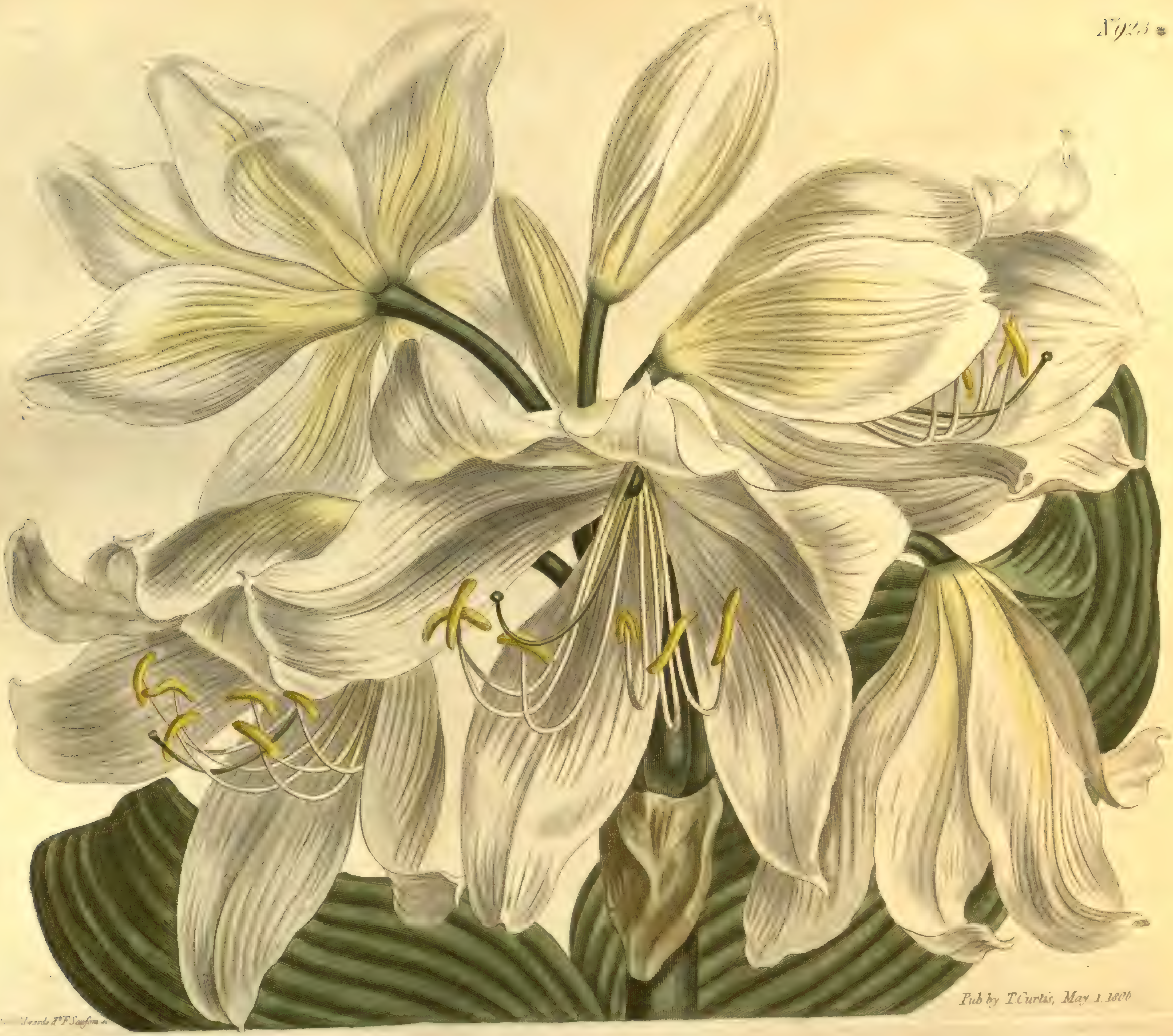

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AMARYLLIS ORNATA. (β.) WHITE CAPE-COAST LILY.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 1-bivalvis. *Cor.* ſupera tubuloſa infundibuliformis ſexdiviſa, vel hexapetalo-partita ſubrotata; bilabiatim irregularis, vel regularis; laminæ ſubæquales ſimiles recurvatæ, vel rectiores concavæ incurvulæ. *Stam.* imis laciniis inſita aut per omnem tubum adnata, declinato-aſſurgentia ſubfaſciculata, raro ex erecto-divergentibus ſurſum conflexula. *Stylus* tenuis, elongatus. *Stigm.* 1 hians vel 3 recurva. *Capſ.* membranacea, ex oblonga atque trigona ad depreſſo-ſphæricam et pulvinato-toroſam. *Sem.* plura globoſa vel varie preſſa, ſæpius numeroſa plana paleacea, modo ſolitaria carnoſo-baccata, uno ſingulum loculum vel omnem capſulam (cujus reſpondet cavitati) occupante. G.

Bulbus tunicatus plexibus ſericeo-filamentoſis membranaceis obvolutus. Folia craſſiuſcula ab anguſto-linearibus ad lato-lanceolata; ab uno pauciſve et bifariis ad plurima ſparſa ambientia faſciculatim divergentia. Scapus ſubteres, glaber, foliis intermedius vel lateralis. Inflor. 1-multiflora et umbellata. Hic ſæpe accidit quod a germine indice polyſpermi fructus proveniat is tantum cum ſemine ſolitario, quando ex ovuliis unum (abortivis reliquis, vel iſto forſan validiore precociuſve fœcundato illiſis) in molem ingrandeſcat cavitati capſulæ vel loculi æqualem. Eſt iſte mos pleriſque plane adventitius, in nonnullis uſitatior, in aliis veriſimiliter conſtans et naturalior. Germinant hæ maſſæ carnoſæ, et ſæpius vireſcentes, modo a ſolito haud alieno; viſum enim eſt ejus in ornata *folium primarium altius ſurgere lobo cum teſta gravatum magnitudine ovi columbini vel majore.*

Per præſentem ſpeciem confluit Genus cum Crino *diſcrepante duntaxat per corollam ob laminas ad tubum radiantes regulariter hypocrateriformem.*

AMARYLLIS orientalis, marginata, ſtriata *et* Radula, *dant alteri diviſioni facile principium, pro qua titulus ad manum habemus ob* orientalem *jampridem Heiſtero in genus cum nomine* BRUNSVIGIÆ *evocatum, licet aliis poſtea fuerit minus recte ad* AMARYLLIDEM *redacta; qua diſcrepat capſula turbinata, trialatim triloba (molendinacea), ſcarioſo-rigente, ſubdiaphana, ſubſplendente; ſeminibus paucis et fere aciniformiter productis; habitu præterea haud parum, per eum enim plurimum aſſimilatur* MASSONIAM, *a qua rurſus diſtat germine infero, natura ſua bivalvi necnon longius ſcapoſa.* G.

Specific

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *ornata (ſcapo extrafoliaceo)* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, undatis, lineatis, minute ciliato-ſcabridis, faſciculatim ambientibus, extimis recumbentibus; floribus ſeſſilibus; corolla ſubhypocrateriformi; limbo campanulato-bilabiato; tubo longiore craſſe pedunculoideo in laminas elliptico-lanceolatas abrupte ampliato; fructu monoſpermo et ſubſolido-farcto. *G.*

(α) laminis albis cum diſco purpuraſcente. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *ornata. Hort. Kew.* 1. 418. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 55.

AMARYLLIS *zeylanica. Sp. Pl.* 421. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 13. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 56. *Roxburgh. Pl. Coromand. tab. ined. optima.*

AMARYLLIS *Brouſſoneti. Lil. a Redoutè, t.* 62.

AMARYLLIS *yuccoides. Thompſon's Bot. Diſpl. No.* 4. *Pl.* 12.

AMARYLLIS *ſpectabilis. Bot. Rep. tab.* 390.

AMARYLLIS *bulbiſperma. Burm. Prod.* 19.

CRINUM *zeylanicum. Reich.* 2. 24. *Linn. Syſt. Veg.* 263. *id. a Murr.* 318. *Lour. Flor. Cochin. p.* 198. (α, β).

LILIO-NARCISSUS africanus, &c. *Ehret. Pict.* 5. *f.* 2. *Trew. Ehret. t.* 13.

LILIO-NARCISSUS zeylanicus. *Comm. Hort. Amſt.* 1. 73. *t.* 73. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. 191. *f.* 2.

TULIPA Javana. *Rumph. Amboin.* 5. *p.* 306. *c.* 8. *t.* 105. *optime.*

(β) laminis albis extus cum aliquo virore ſuffuſis. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *Jagus. Thompſon's Bot. Diſpl. No.* 2. *Pl.* 6.

CRINUM *giganteum. Bot. Rep. t.* 169.

After a diligent reſearch (fully impreſſed with a contrary ſuſpicion ariſing from their far diſtant, yet in fact not unanalagous, abodes) we are now ſatisfied of the ſpecific identity of the Indian *zeylanica* of Linnæus and the African *ornata* of the *Hort. Kew.* of which the preſent plant is an obvious variety. Linnæus moſt probably took up, as well as named, his ſpecies from the plates and deſcriptions of Commelin and Rudbeck. (α) is ſaid to have been introduced in 1740 by Lord Petre, from whoſe plant Ehret deſigned his plate; but we more than ſuſpect the exactneſs of his information, when he ſtates it to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Among the Gardeners it

is known by the appellation of "the Cape-Coaſt Lily," and was certainly ſent to us ſome years back by Dr. Afzelius from Sierra Leone; from which colony it was alſo introduced into France by the Botaniſt whoſe name it has received in one of the works above cited. Dr. Roxburgh found ſpontaneous ſpecimens on the Coromandel-Coaſt; Rumph mentions it as being an inhabitant of the gardens of Amboyna, where it had been received from Batavia, and there known by the name of the Java-Tulip.

Loureiro met with two varieties in China and Cochin-China, and ſays, that he found the bulbs anſwer the ſame medical purpoſes as thoſe of the Officinal Squill: from Commelin we learn, that in Holland it was ſuppoſed to be a native of Ceylon: (β) was received by us alſo, through the means of Dr. Afzelius, from the colony of Sierra Leone; where it is ſaid to grow in the water (moſt probably in ſpots that are only periodically inundated) and to be with great difficulty obtained, owing to the jealouſy of the natives, by whom it is held in ſuperſtitious veneration, being uſed as an amulet or charm to preſerve them in war, as well as almoſt every other ſpecies of danger. Both varieties agree in a decided predilection for low ſandy ſituations, as well as of water, and we accordingly perceive in our ſtoves, that the ſize and number of flowers depend much upon the greater or leſs proportion of the latter element that has been ſupplied during the time of their vegetation.

In the adoption of the ſpecific title of *ornata* in preference to the older one of *zeylanica*, we were influenced firſt by its being now as univerſally eſtabliſhed as the other, and then by its being leſs liable to miſlead.

Bulb large (ſometimes weighing between three and four pounds) oval-oblong, faſtigiate and frequently partly above ground. Leaves from one to three feet in length, ſeveral, ſpringing in a ſparſe faſcicle from the crown of the bulb; oblong-lanceolate, channelled-depreſſed, ſcored, waved, edged with a filiform minutely and ſcabrouſly ciliate cartilaginous rim, traverſed longitudinally by a broad thick bluntly keeled midrib, narrowed, thickened, and convolute at their baſe, outermoſt recumbent, inner narrow, upright. Scape (ſometimes two) plano-convex, ſtraight, extrafoliaceous, one to three feet or more high. Spathe rather ſhorter than tube, bivalved. Umbel two to thirteen-flowered. Flowers large, fragrant, ſeſſile; ſubhypocrateriform; limb ſubringently campanulate; claws concrete into a tube longer than this, being from four to ſix inches or more in length, pedunclelike, thick, ſubcylindrically trigonal, ſtrict, ſucculent, cuniculate, very ſlightly curved, ſwelling a little towards the germen; mouth naked, abruptly (that is without the uſual gradually enlarged faux) expanding into elliptically-lanceolate broad laminæ, which are recurved; inner rather the wideſt. Stamens filiform, declined-aſſurgent, ſhorter than limb, decurſively adnate to the bore of the tube, from the mouth of which they iſſue unattached; anthers linear-oblong, firſt yellow, then browniſh, lanceolate, incumbent, balancing. Germen ſeſſile, oval-oblong, even, ſmooth, green, confluent with the tube; Style ſomewhat ſlenderer than the filaments; Stigma ſubtrilobately depreſſed, hiant, fimbriate.

Theſe plants are now common in our ſtoves; flower freely; are eaſily propagated and very ornamental. *G.*

No 924

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Narcissus Moschatus (α). White Long-Flowered Daffodil.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Spatha follicularis latere dehiſcens. *Cor.* ſupera tubo in limbum externum ſexpartitum calycinum et in interiorem ſubintegrum corollaceum (*coronam* ſi velis) abeunte, hinc infundibuliformis inde hypocrateriformis. *Stam.* tubo varie adnata intra coronam qua breviora. *Stigm.* unum trilobum aut 3 brevia. *Sem.* plura globoſa aut varie preſſa. *G.—Vid. Obſ.* Num. 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *moſchatus* (*ſtaminibus æqualibus a fundo tubi liberis porrecto-conniventibus*) foliis loratis concavis cæſiis; flore ſolitario ſubcernuo; tubo turbinato brevi longitudine pedunculi cum germine; laciniis lanceolato-oblongis obliquis; corona recto-cylindrica, verticaliter ſubplicato-rugoſa, iiſdem longiore, ſurſum parum ampliata. *G.*

NARCISSUS *moſchatus. Sp. Pl.* 415. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 37. Narcisse *muſqué. Lam. Encyc.* 4. 423.

NARCISSUS *cernuus. Roth. Cat. Bot. faſc.* 1. § 43. *Id. in Ann. Bot.* 2. 25.

PSEUDO-NARCISSUS albo flore. *Cluſ. Append. alt. auct. cum Ic.*

NARCISSUS ſylveſtris totus albicans minor. *Barrel. Ic.* 945, 946.

NARCISSUS fl. exalbido calyce prælongo fimbriato. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. 82. *fig.* 18.

PSEUDO-NARCISSUS pyrenæus variformis. *Park. Parad.* 101. *f.* 2.

PSEUDO-NARCISSUS pallidus præcox. *Id. l. c. p.* 99. *abſque Ic.*

PSEUDO-NARCISSUS totus albus. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. Ord.* 2. *fol.* 2. *fig.* 2.
(α) coronæ margine criſpula eroſo-dentata. *G.*
(β) PSEUDO-NARCISSUS tubo hexangulari. *Park. Par. t.* 101. *f.* 5.
(γ) PSEUDO-NARCISSUS tubo quaſi abſciſſo. *Id. t.* 107. *f.* 1.

In ſpecies evidently taken up from figures, often defective, in which diſtinct ones have been confounded together as ſynonymous to each other, then truſted to the mercy of a ſhort phraſe by way of deſcription, it is not a very eaſy thing to ſay for certain which were the preciſe plants intended by the author as his ſtandards. Such ſeems to be the caſe in the preſent inſtance; for this is certainly one of the plants called in by LINNÆUS to his *moſchatus;* but whether ſome other of his ſynonyms may not be the plant intended we are at a loſs to ſay. Is this ſpecies really diſtinct from *bicolor?* Are the ſynonyms added as varieties really plants of the ſame ſpecies? we have not yet met with more than this one of them in any of our collections. *Moſchatus* has eſcaped the *Hortus Kewenſis,* nor have we ever ſeen a figure of it in any recent work. Differs from *bicolor* in having a crown more truly cylindric, leſs cleft and not ſo widely or far patent; from both that and *Pſeudo-Narciſſus,* by its drooping flower, and from the latter by its longer crown and ſtamens reaching only to about the middle of that; from both again in colour and ſcent. The pedicle is curved and enveloped by the ſpathe. We ſuppoſe it has received its name from ſome of the varieties having been deſcribed by the old Botaniſts as poſſeſſing flowers "*cum moſcari odore.*"

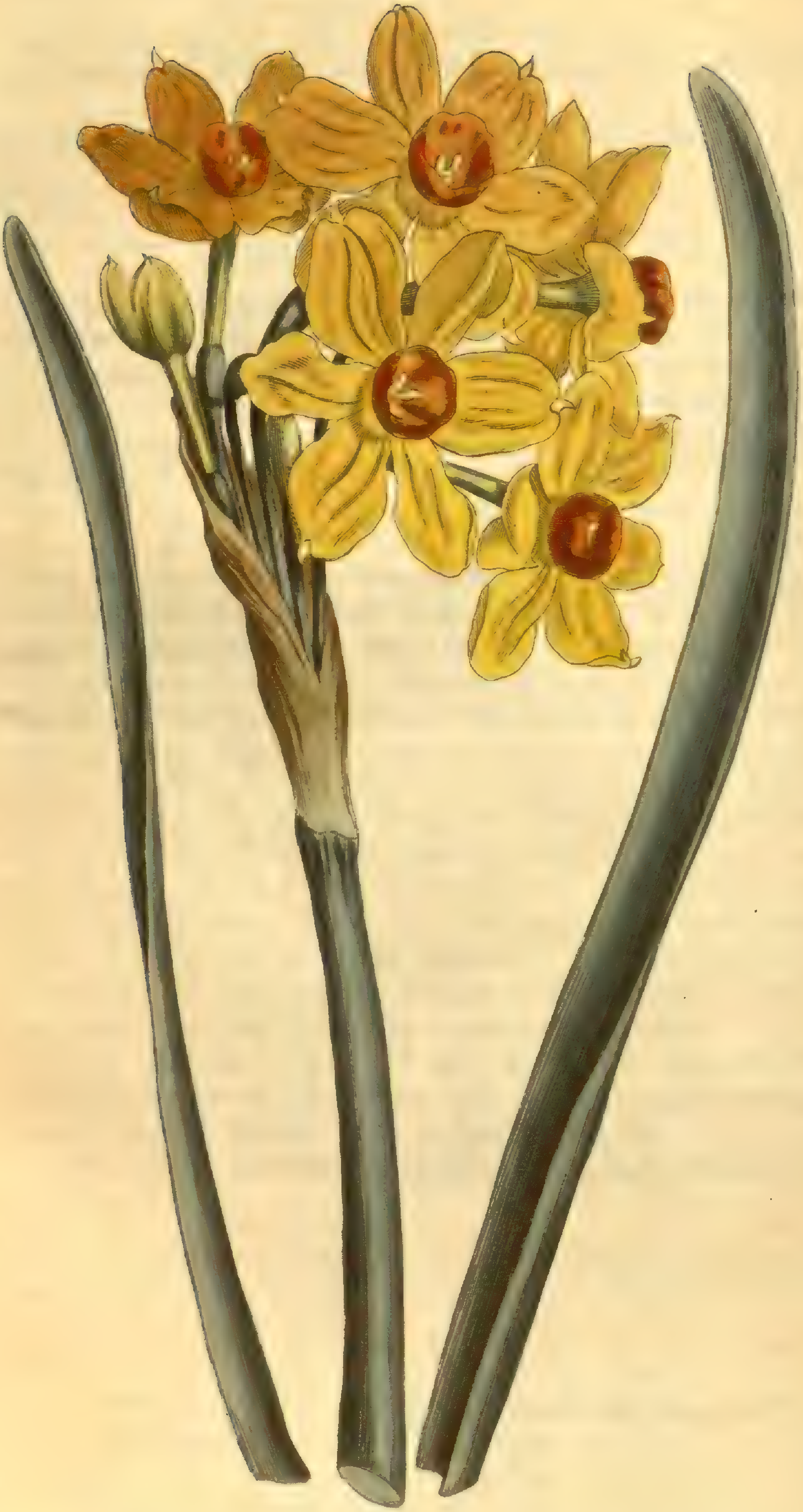
This has little ſcent of any ſort; but what it has is pleaſant, ſomewhat like ginger, and not in the leaſt reſembling that of muſk. Blooms early in April. Hardy.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic-Garden, Brompton. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 918, l. 19, ante "*complanatis*" inſere "*lobis extenuatim.*"
No. 919, l. 18, pro "toto" lege "tota."

Nº 925



d Edwards del. Pub. by. T. Curtis, St Geo: Crefcent May.1.1806 F. Sanfom sculp

[925]

NARCISSUS TAZETTA. POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. ſupra Num. 924.

OBS. *Bulbus tunicatus tegminibus membranaceis. Folia plura, bifaria, lineari-lorata, ſubſucculenta, craſſiuſcula, plana, ſupra parum depreſſa infra carinato-coſtata, per exceptionem canaliculato-ſemiteretia, juncea. Scapus nudus centralis, ſæpius compreſſus vel anceps. Flores flaveſcentes aut albicantes vel ex utroque more bicolores. Stylus triqueter, quaſi tres conglutinati. Capſ. membranacea. Differt* PANCRATIO *ſtaminibus intra coronam (hic haud ſtaminilegam) dilapſis.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *Tazetta (ſtaminibus inæqualibus, 3 incluſis adnatis, 3 ſubadnatis tubo emicantibus)* foliis depreſſo-planis, loratis, obtuſe attenuatis; ſpatha multiflora; corona cupulata integriori laciniis ovato-lanceolatis explanatis triplo breviore; tubo trigono his ſubæquali pedicellis erectis breviore. *G.*

NARCISSUS *Tazetta. Sp. Pl.* 416. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 317. *Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 410. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 39. *Quer. Flor. Eſpan. v.* 5. *p.* 477. *Haworth in Linn. Tranſ. v.* 5. 245. *Deſfont. Flor. Atl.* 1. 282. *Brotero Flor. Luſit.* 1. 551. *Lil. a Redoutè t.* 17.

NARCISSUS africanus aureus major. *Park. Par.* 81. *f.* 1. *Floril. Auct.*

NARCISSUS africanus luteus minor. *Id. eod.* 81. *f.* 2.

NARCISSUS luteus polyanthos africanus. *Bauh. Pin.* 50.

NARCISSUS latifolius flore prorſus flavo. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 156.

Native of Spain, Portugal and moſt probably of the coaſt of Barbary; now one of the commoneſt ornaments of our gardens,

having been cultivated here from the time of PARKINSON and GERARD. The beſt roots are annually imported by the Seedſmen from Holland, where two or three hundred varieties are enumerated; but we ſhall defer to a future number our obſervations on the ſpecies, and on ſuch plants as we conſider really varieties of it or not. Thoſe that wiſh to be informed minutely of the mode of cultivating and raiſing it from ſeed, have only to refer to MILLER'S Dictionary.

Tazzetta means a ſmall cup, and is the name given to theſe flowers in Italy from the ſhape of their crown. LINNÆUS has ſpelt it with one *z* inſtead of two.

The roots of this ſpecies are ſometimes the ſize of both the fiſts put together. The ſtem and leaves ſometimes two feet or more high. The ſcent is pleaſant, but very ſtrong, even pungent. Blooms in the open ground about April. Forces well in water, ſand, or common loam. We have not added the ſynonym from THUNBERG'S *Flora Japonica*, as we cannot always rely on his accuracy in this department. His may be the ſame plant as ours. *G.*

PÆONIA TENUIFOLIA. FINE-LEAVED PEONY.

****

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5, regularia. *Germina* 2—5. *Styli* 0. *Capſ.* polyſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PÆONIA *tenuifolia;* foliis biternatis, foliolis multipartitis nudis, laciniis lineari ſubulatis, capſulis tomentoſis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1223.

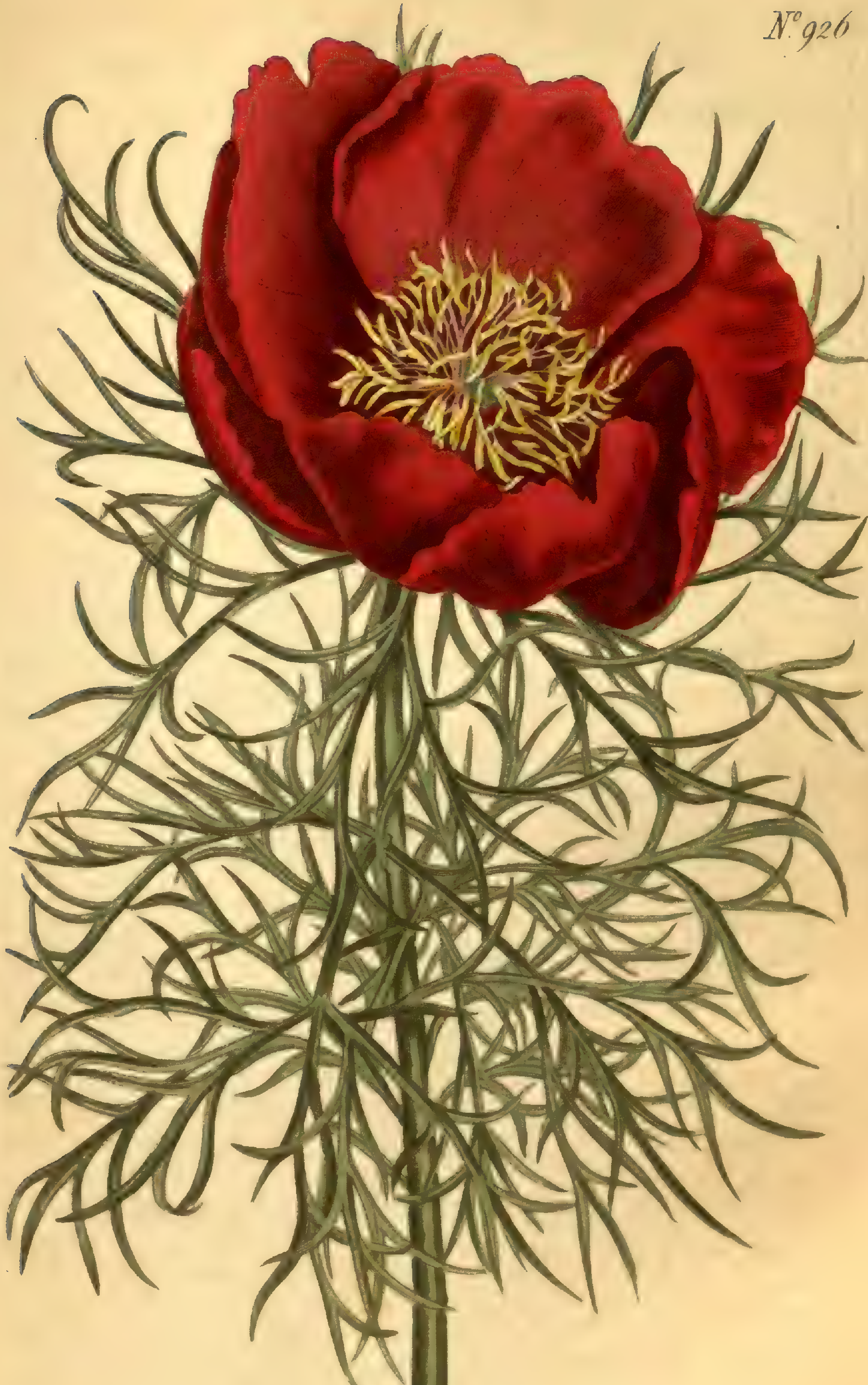
PÆONIA *tenuifolia;* foliolis linearibus multipartitis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 748. *Syſt.* 502. *Reich.* 2. 610. *Del.* 9. *t.* 5. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 185. *t.* 73. *Pall. Roſſ.* 2. *p.* 95. *t.* 87. *Zinn. Goett.* 127. *Gært. Fruct.* 1. 309. *t.* 65. *f.* 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 5. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 241. *Meerb. ic.* 25.

As moſt Botaniſts agree that the more uſual number of germens in this genus is three, we have ventured to remove it from the ſecond order, where it has hitherto been arranged, to the third, and this we have done for the ſake of aſſociating it with DELPHINIUM and ACONITUM, to which it is nearly allied by nature.

This very ornamental flower is perfectly hardy, thriving almoſt in any ſoil or ſituation. Grows naturally in the Ukraine and about the precipices on the borders of the Tanais, the Volga, and the Terek. The flowers of the wild plant are far leſs ſpecious than when cultivated.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic-Garden, Brompton. Flowers in May and June. Is eaſily propagated by parting its roots or by ſeeds.

No. 926



S. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1806. F. Sansom sculp.

CAMPANULA COLLINA. SAGE-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capſ.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *collina;* foliis ovato-lanceolatis crenulatis in petiolum decurrentibus; panicula laxa ſubſecunda, corollis cyathiformibus; laciniis revolutis piloſis, foliolis calycinis erectis glabris corollis multo brevioribus.

DESCR. *Root* perennial? *Stalk* erect, angular, hairy at the lower part: *branches* few, erect, generally three-flowered. *Flowers* looking one way, nodding, peduncled, ſhewy, bright blue. *Calycine leaflets* ſimple, ſmooth, diſtant, not reflexed: the part adhering to the germen three-grooved, angles clothed with a few white hairs looking downwards. *Tube* of corolla cup-ſhaped nearly hemiſpherical: *laciniæ* pointed, rolled back, hairy round the margin on the innerſide. *Valves* ovate, acute, conniving: *filaments* very ſhort: *Anthers* long, linear, ſpeedily waſting. *Germen* top-ſhaped: *Style* erect, ſomewhat longer than tube: *Stigma* trifid, revolute. *Capſule* three-celled.

Seeds of this new ſpecies of Campanula were received from Caucaſus by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, under the name which we have adopted; we find ſpecimens of the ſame plant and under the ſame name, but mixed with a different ſpecies, in the collection ſent from that country to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, from Count MOUSSIN POUSHKIN. It flowers with us in July and Auguſt. Is probably hardy enough to bear the cold of our winters, but will be more certainly preſerved, by being kept under a frame with other alpine plants.

N.º 927

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo Creſcent May 1 1806 F Sanſom sc.

VACCINIUM BUXIFOLIUM. BOX-LEAVED WHORTLE-BERRY.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Stamina* receptaculo inſerta. *Antheræ* apice poris 2. *Bacca* infera, 4-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *buxifolium*; floribus decandris faſciculatis racemoſiſve axillaribus, pedunculis bracteatis, ſtigmatibus capitatis, foliis ovalibus crenulatis planis impunctatis.

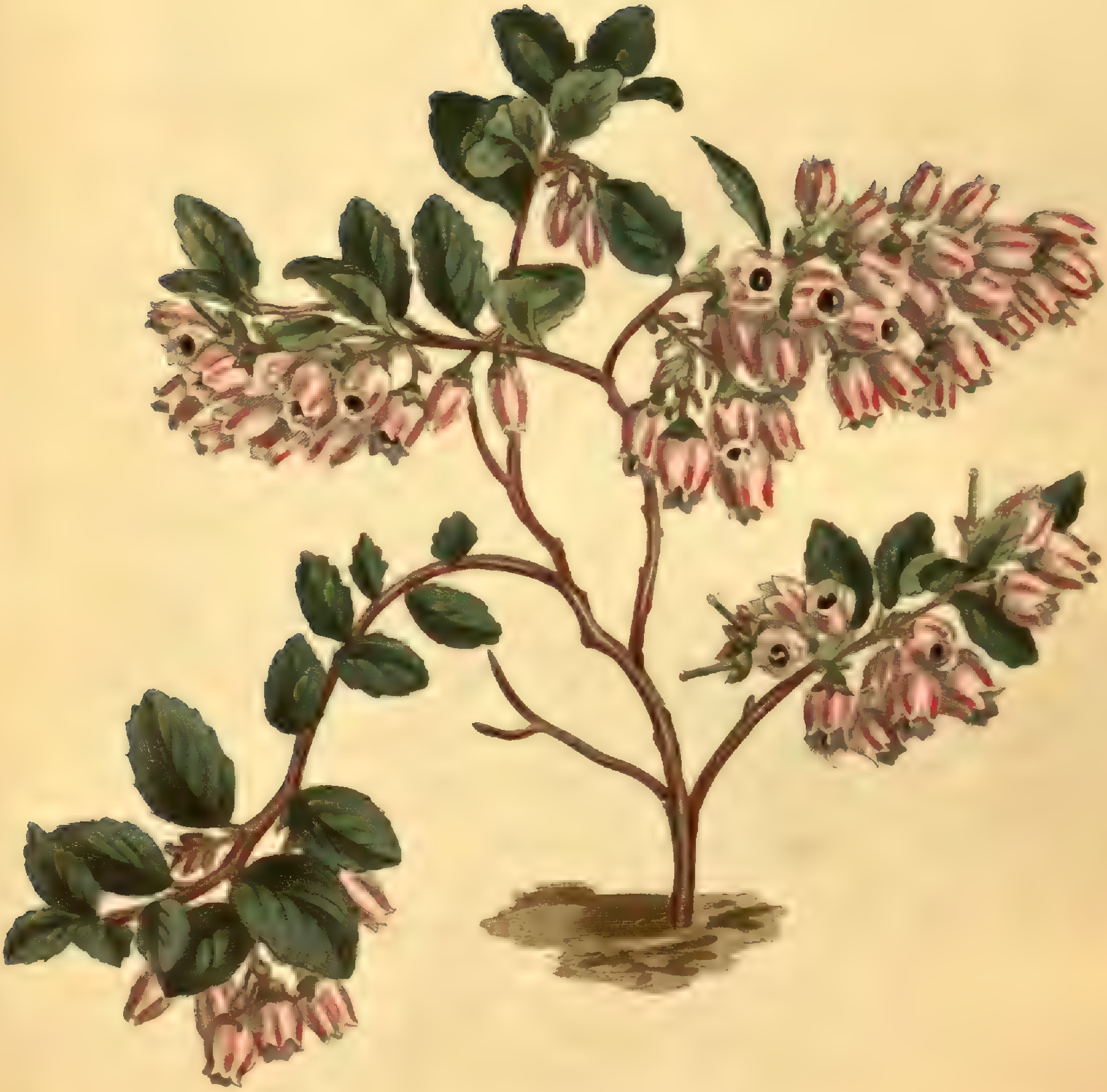
VACCINIUM *buxifolium*; foliis obovatis, dentatis, glabris, ſubtus æquatis: ſpicis e ſuperioribus axillis, denſe multifloris: ſtigmatibus hemiſphæricis. *Saliſb. in Parad. Lond.* 4.

VACCINIUM *brachycerum*; pumilum: foliis *Buxi*, obovalibus, rariter manifeſteque crenatis: faſciculis ſub effilifloris: corolla brevi: filamentis glanduloſis; antheris breviſſime corniculatis. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am. v.* 1. *p.* 234.

To this beautiful dwarf ſpecies of Vaccinium we apply the name given it in the Paradiſus Londinenſis, in preference to that of MICHAUX, though the latter has the right of priority; not merely becauſe when accompanied with a good figure a name is likely to be more generally adopted; but alſo becauſe we are not without ſome doubts of the identity of our plant and that of MICHAUX. In habit it approaches to VACCINIUM *Vitis Idæa*, but the corolla is urceolate, with a minute five-cleft border, the anthers included, and have their opening not at the extremity but on one ſide; ſtigma capitate; leaves crenulated, not dotted underneath, nor with the edges rolled back.

Our drawing of this very rare ſhrub was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, late of Vauxhall, who purchaſed it from the collection of the late Mr. SYKES, of Hackney. A native of North-America. Flowers in April or early in May. Requires the ſame treatment as the hardy heaths, and may be propagated by layers.

N.° 928



Syd Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St Geo. Creſcent May 1 1806. F Sanſom sculp

SYMPHYTUM ASPERRIMUM. PRICKLY COMFREY.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ limbus tubulato-ventricoſus: fauce clauſa radiis ſubulatis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SYMPHYTUM *aſperrimum*; caulibus aculeatis foliis ovalibus acutis pedunculatis: floralibus oppoſitis, racemis geminis.
SYMPHYTUM *aſperrimum. Donn. Hort. Cantab.*
SYMPHYTUM *orientale*, folio ſubrotundo aſpero, flore cæruleo. *Tournef. Cor.* 7.

This ſpecies of Symphytum, a native of Caucaſus, is by far the largeſt of the genus, growing to the height of five feet, and is really an ornamental, hardy perennial, which will thrive in any ſoil or ſituation. It differs from SYMPHYTUM *orientale* not only in ſtature and in the greater roughneſs of the leaves, but in the ſtems being not merely hiſpid, but covered with ſmall curved prickles; the floral leaves are conſtantly oppoſite, which is ſeldom the caſe in *orientale*. The nectaries in both are flat, not fiſtulous.

According to Mr. DONN, it was introduced in 1801, we believe, by Mr. LODDIGES, of HACKNEY.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden at Brompton, where we have obſerved it ſome years in the greateſt vigour.

Propagated by parting its roots or by ſeeds.

N.º 929

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent May 1, 1806. F. Sansom sculp.

N° 930

[illegible] Pub by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent [illegible]

LIMODORUM ALTUM. TALL LIMODORUM.

****

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium monophyllum, concavum, pedicellatum intra petalum infimum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIMODORUM *altum;* floribus imberbibus, ſpicis ſubpaniculatis. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 301. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2.
LIMODORUM *altum. L'Herit. Sert. Ang.* 28.
HELLEBORINE americana, radice tuberoſa, foliis longis anguſtis, caule nudo, floribus ex rubro pallide purpuraſcentibus. *Mart. Cent.* 50. *t.* 50. *Mill. Ic. t.* 145.
LIMODORUM *altum. Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 816? *Sp. Pl. Reich.* 4. *p.* 32? *Swartz. Obſ.* 323?
HELLEBORINE radice arundinacea, foliis ampliſſimis lyratis. *Plum. Ic.* 189?
SATYRIUM 10, foliis liratis longiſſimis, ſcapo florifero partiali, ſubſquamoſo. *Brown Jam. p.* 325?

It is not altogether certain that the plant, here figured, is the real LIMODORUM *altum* of LINNÆUS. The ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium, marked as correſponding with that in the Linnean, has a ſimple, erect ſcape, anſwering very well to PLUMIER's figure above referred to: whereas the flowering ſtem in this is, for the moſt part, branched a conſiderable part of its length. As it is however undoubtedly the ſpecies meant to be characterized in the Hortus Kewenſis and in MARTYN's MILLER's Dictionary, in a caſe of uncertainty, we think it ſafeſt to retain the name by which it has long been known in our gardens; expreſſing our doubt of the ſynonyms, which, agreeing better with the ſpecimen in the Linnean Herbarium, may perhaps belong to another ſpecies. This doubt attaches in ſome degree to the deſcription by SWARTZ, according to which the ſcape is ſimple, or only a little divided at the upper end. This author alſo deſcribes the nectarium, as being furrowed or grooved, whereas, in our plant, it is marked with about ſeven yellow, raiſed ridges. The leaves vary ſo much from linear-lanceolate, to broad-lanceolate, that nothing certain can be determined by them. In other reſpects SWARTZ's deſcription accords with this ſpecies. The fruit might perhaps decide the queſtion, but unfortunately with us the flowers drop off without producing any: from the above-mentioned ſpecimen it appears, that, as ſoon as the flower fades, the peduncle is reflected and the fruit becomes depending, which is well repreſented in PLUMIER's drawing, though nearly omitted in the publiſhed engraving.

MILLER evidently confounds the *tuberoſum* with this ſpecies, when he ſays that he had received roots of it from Philadelphia and the Bahama Iſlands; and L'HERITIER certainly miſapplied the ſynonyms of this author and of MARTYN, above quoted, in which error he has been followed by SWARTZ; but the bearded nectarium of *tuberoſum* will always diſtinguiſh it: indeed the very different form of its reſupinate corolla and the greater length of the anther-bearing column (ſee No. 116 of this work) may even lead to a doubt if it really belong to the ſame genus as *altum*.

The LIMODORUM *altum* ſometimes varies with white, and pale roſe-coloured flowers; as the latter variety generally grows to a larger ſize, it has by ſome been ſuſpected to be a diſtinct ſpecies, but for this we ſee no good grounds.

A native of Jamaica, but found only in the cooler parts of the mountains, in dry ſtony and ſandy ſituations. It is not therefore very impatient of moderate cold, but frequently ſuffers from the moiſt heated atmoſphere of the bark ſtove. Flowers in May, June, and July. Is eaſily propagated by offsets from tuberous roots.

The plant from which our drawing was taken was received from Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.

No. 931

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Creſcent June 1. 1806. F Sanſom sculp

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA. VIRGINIAN POKE.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA DECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5 calycina. *Bacca* ſupera 10-locularis, 10-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHYTOLACCA *decandra;* floribus decandris decagynis. *Sp. Pl.* 631. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 822. *Reich.* 2. *p.* 406. *Blackw. Ed. Germ. t.* 515. *Mill. Ill. Zorn. Ic. Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 3. *Gron. Virg.* 161. *Deſf. Atl.* 369. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1007. *Abbot. Georg. t.* 97. *Michaux Fl. Bor-Am.* 1. *p.* 278.
PHYTOLACCA vulgaris. *Dill. Elth.* 318. *t.* 239. *f.* 309.
SOLANUM magnum virginianum rubrum. *Park. Theat.* 347-8. *f.* 3. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 522. *ſ.* 13. *t.* 1. *f.* 1.
SOLANUM racemoſum americanum. *Raii Hiſt.* 662. *Pluk. Phyt. t.* 225. *f.* 3.
SOLANUM racemoſum tinctorium americanum, foliis et ſeminibus Amaranthi. *Herm. Hort. Lug.* 574. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 936.
BLITUM americanum. *Munting. Icon.* 112.

In large gardens, where the room it neceſſarily takes up can be ſpared, this, in ſeveral reſpects, ſingular plant may be allowed a place; for, bearing flowers and fruit at the ſame time, it is by no means void of beauty. Being of the natural order of ATRIPLICES of JUSSIEU, the HOLORACEÆ of LINNÆUS, one is not ſurpriſed to find that it is ſometimes eaten boiled as ſpinach, at the ſame time it may be obſerved that it has rather a ſuſpicious aſpect, and we are told that in America the root is in common uſe as a domeſtic purge, and that two ſpoonfuls of white wine, in which an ounce of the dried root has been infuſed, will operate as a mild emetic, the more commendable, as the wine is ſaid to be very little changed in taſte by it. Another ſpecies of the ſame genus, called Spaniſh *Calaloe*, and cultivated in kitchen gardens in Jamaica, as a palatable, wholeſome green, is ſaid by THUNBERG to be in Japan extremely poiſonous, though, according to KÆMPFER, cultivated there for the ſake of its very nutritious root.

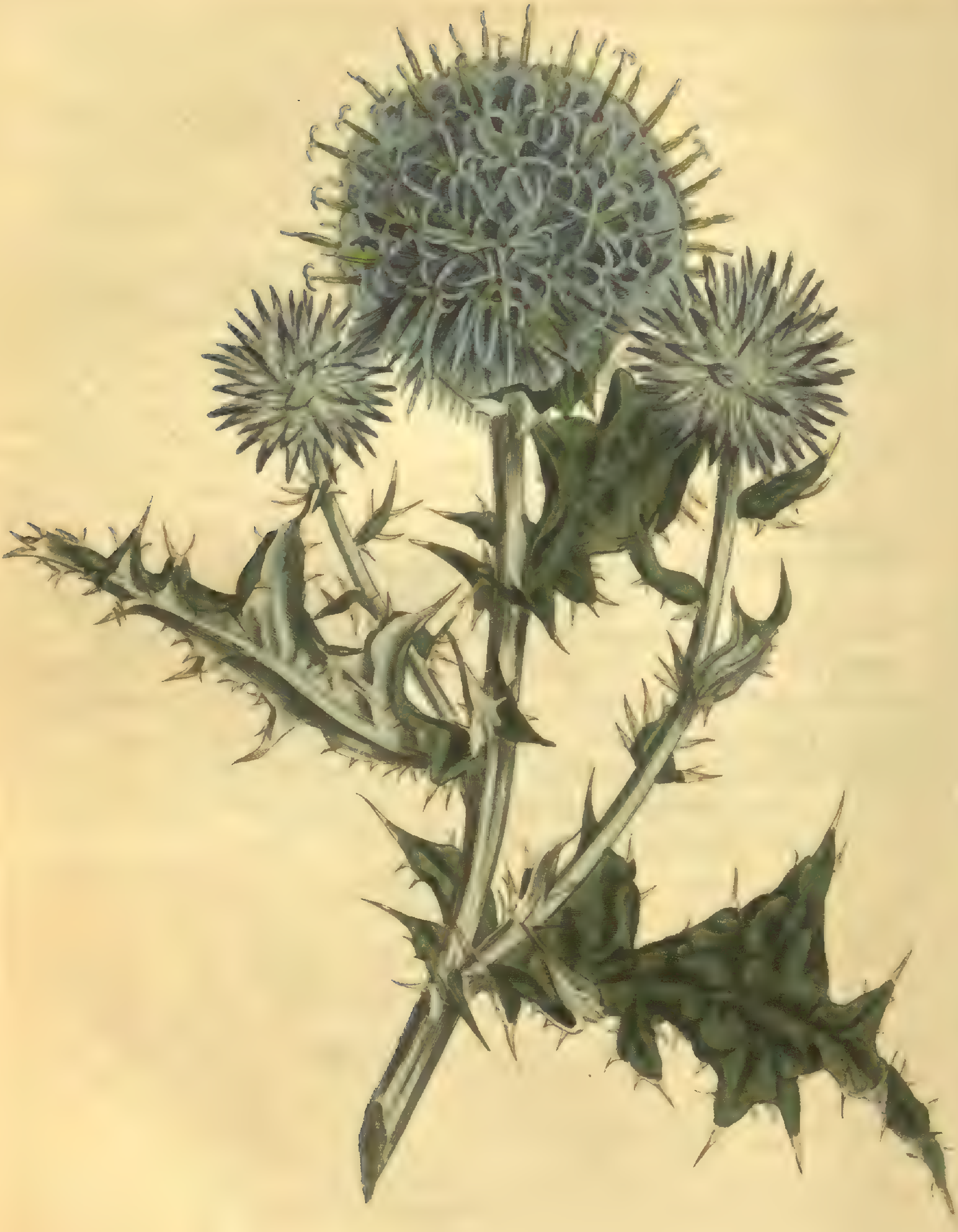
It is remarkable for the different countries in which it is indigenous; Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Barbary, Virginia, New-England, and Jamaica; perhaps, however, it has been originally imported to Europe from America.

The berries afford a beautiful colour, if it could be rendered durable. They are ſaid to have been at one time much uſed in Portugal, to give a deep colour to the Red Port; but the taſte being complained of by the merchants, the government ordered the plant to be every where cut down before the berries were ripened.

The number of ſtamens, of which we find twelve more generally than ten, will hardly ſuffice to diſtinguiſh this ſpecies: the number of ſtyles is ſtill more indefinite.

A hardy perennial, but ſaid to be ſometimes deſtroyed by ſevere froſt. Propagated by parting its roots or by ſeeds. Flowers in July and through the latter part of the Summer and Autumn. Cultivated by PARKINSON in 1640, by RAY, in his garden at Cambridge, and by MORISON, the latter of whom has given a better figure of it than he frequently does. Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, at Brompton.

No. 932



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent June 1 1806. F. Sansom sculp.

ECHINOPS RITRO. SMALL GLOBE-THISTLE.

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 76. 1-florus. *Coroll.* tubuloſæ, hermaphroditæ. *Recept.* ſetoſum. *Pappus* obſoletus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ECHINOPS *Ritro;* capitulo globoſo, foliis pinnatifidis ſupra glabris. *Syſt. Veg.* 797. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 946. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 281. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Icon. t.* 130.
ECHINOPS *Ritro. Sp. Pl.* 1314. *Hort. Upſ.* 248. *Villars Dauph.* 3. *p.* 265. *Scop. Carn.* (ECHINOPUS) 994.
ECHINOPS foliis ſupra glaberrimis, ſubtus tomentoſis caule multifloro corymboſo. *Gouan Illuſtr.* 74.
ECHINOPS caule ſubunifloro, foliis duplicato-pinnatifidis, foliolis latiuſculis vicinis. *Gmel. Sib.* 2. *p.* 100.
ECHINOPUS minor. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 72. *Tourn. Inſt.* 463.
CARDUUS ſphærocephalus cæruleus minor. *Bauh. Pin.* 381. *Park. Parad. p.* 332. *t.* 331. *f.* 5. *Raii Hiſt.* 383.
RITRO floribus cæruleis. *Lob. Icon.* 2. *p.* 8.
CROCODYLIUM monſpelienſium. *Dalech. Hiſt.* 1476.

Two ſpecies of this genus are frequently to be met with cultivated in our gardens, viz. *ſphærocephalus* and *Ritro.* Both remarkable for the exact globular form of the flowering heads.

Our plant, though leaſt common, is the moſt ornamental, on account of its blue flowers, and better fitted for the flower-garden from its more moderate ſize.

It deſerves a place in every Botaniſt's garden on another account, as affording an obvious example of the order *polygamia ſegregata* in the claſs *ſyngeneſia*, of which order very few examples occur.

A hardy perennial, eaſily propagated by parting its roots, which creep under ground, or by ſeeds.

A native of Siberia and Southern Europe. Cultivated by PARKINSON in 1629, who gives rude figures both of this and *ſphæro-cephalus* in his Garden of Pleaſant Flowers.

No 933

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent June 1 1806 F Sansom sculp

PROTEA MUCRONIFOLIA. DAGGER-LEAVED PROTEA.

****

Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-fida ſive 4-petala. *Antheræ* lineares, inſertæ petalis infra apicem. *Cal.* proprius 0. *Nux.* 1-ſperma, ſupera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *mucronifolia;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis mucronatis epunctatis planiuſculis, bracteis involucri anguſte cuneatis integerrimis. *Saliſb. in Parad. Lond.* No. 24.

In the delicate velvety white involucrum, with which the head of flowers is ſurrounded, together with the ſtrong contraſt of the red anthers upon the feather-tipped ſnowy petals, conſiſts the chief beauty of this ſpecies: of which we do not find any account previous to that of Mr. SALISBURY in the Paradiſus Londinenſis.

This author has very properly remarked the near affinity that exiſts between this and PROTEA *roſacea*, his *acuifolia.*

Our drawing was made in October laſt from a fine plant in Mr. HIBBERT's collection at Clapham. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; requires the protection of a greenhouſe, and a treatment ſimilar to the reſt of the genus.

N.º 934

Syd Edwards del. *Pub by T Curtis, S.t Geo Crescent June 1 1806.* *F Sansom sculp*

NARCISSUS CALATHINUS (α). GREAT YELLOW JONQUIL.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 924 & 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *calathinus (ſtamina æqualia, tubi medio tenus adnata)* 1—4 flora; ſcapo tereti, lævi; foliis canaliculato-ſemiteretibus, ſenſim attenuatis, craſſis; laciniis tubo turbinato-tereti longioribus; corona cyathiformi, læviori, ſexlobo-fiſſa, integra, his ſub una tertia parte breviore; ſtylo hanc ſubæquante. *G.*

NARCISSUS *calathinus. Sp. Pl.* 415. *Syſt. Veg.* 336. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 39. *Brotero Flor. Luſit.* 1. 551. ?

NARCISSUS *odorus. Sp. Pl.* 416. *Reich.* 2. 19. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 410. *Haw. in Linn. Tranſ.* 5. 244. *Curt. Mag. ſupra* 78. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 38. rejectis paſſim ſynonymis *Am. Acad.* 4. 311 et *Gouan Illuſtr.* 23. ad NARCISSUM *incomparabilem* ſpectantibus.

NARCISSUS *Jonquilla* (major). *Quer Flor. Eſpan.* 5. 477.

NARCISSUS juncifolius max. amplo calyce. *Park. Par.* 89. *f.* 5.——luteus magno calyce. *Id. l. c.* 93. *f.* 4.

NARCISSUS anguſtifolius flavus magno calyce. *Bauh. Pin.* 51. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. 60. *f.* 5.

NARCISSUS IX. ſ. anguſtifolius I. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 158.

NARCISSUS juncifolius præcox major. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. Ord.* 3. *fol.* 7. *f.* 2.

(γ) NARCISSUS polyanthos flore minore ſtellato toto luteo. *Rudb. l. c.* 6. *f.* 5. ? a LINN. citatus.

Whoever will be at the trouble of turning to the deſcription and ſynonymy of NARCISSUS *odorus* firſt taken up in

Amænitates Academicæ, will ſoon perceive that the preſent ſpecies was not the one there intended, but that it was the NARCISSUS *incomparabilis* of this work, which is alſo the *odorus* of GOUAN. LINNÆUS, in the ſecond edition of his *Species Plantarum*, while he cites the *odorus* of *Amæn. Acad.* evidently loſes ſight of that plant, and changes his ſpecific phraſe and deſcription, as well as ſynonymy, to ſuit the ſpecies we have now before us; not aware that it is diſtinct from the one he is incorporating it with, nor that he has already taken the ſame up under the name of *calathinus* in this very work, moſt probably from figures only, as he deſcribes the leaves flat. REICHARD afterwards added the ſynonyms of GOUAN and HALLER; the latter had himſelf cited *calathinus* to his plant, with a mark of doubt to the words "foliis planis."

Since one of the three ſpecific names ſhould now merge, we have ſuppreſſed that of *odorus*, *incomparabilis* being better eſtabliſhed for the one ſpecies, and *calathinus* having been applied to this only, and being beſides more conformable to LINNÆUS's rules for ſelecting trivial names.

In weak, young, or even many-flowered plants, the crown is proportionately ſhorter, and the lobes often gnawn or crenulate, both which characters are loſt when the ſame plants grow ſtronger or blow with a ſingle flower. Called *calathinus* by LINNÆUS, from the crown reſembling a chalice.

A native of the South of Europe. Hardy. Sweet-ſcented; but not ſo much ſo as others of the genus. Varies with very double flowers, and is then called by ſome Gardeners "Queen Anne's Jonquil." Blooms in April, have never ſeen it with more than four flowers, and but rarely with ſo many. *G.*

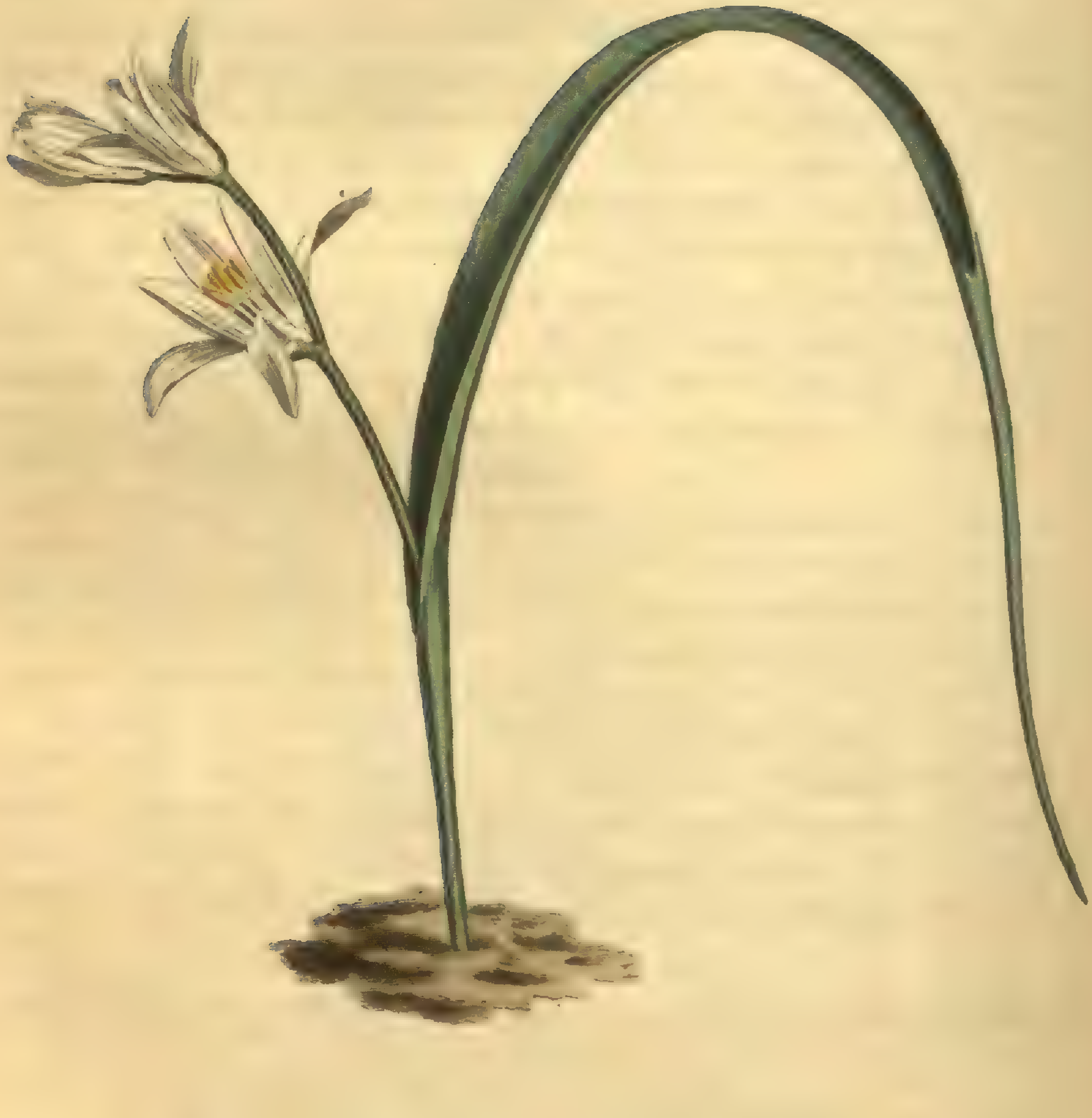
CORRIGENDA & ADDENDA.

No. 78. For "NARCISSUS ODORUS" read "NARCISSUS CALATHINUS (β)" and refer to this Number.

No. 121. NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS.—Add the following Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *odorus. Am. Acad.* 4. 311. *Gouan Ill.* 23.
NARCISSUS *Gouani. Roth in Ann. of Bot.* 2. 26.
NARCISSUS *Pſeudo-Narciſſus.* γ. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
NARCISSUS albic. cal. aureo, &c. *Barrel. Ic.* 927, 928.
NARCISSUS incomparabilis fl. pl. partim flavo partim croceo. *R. Par.*
NARCISSUS montanus albus apophyſibus præditus. *Park. Par.* 71. *f.* 5. NARCISSUS mattenſe. *Id. l. c.* 71. *f.* 2. N. montanus ſive nonpareille totus albus. *Id. l. c. f.* 6.

Nº935



Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St Geo. Crescent June 1 1806. F Sansom sculp

ORNITHOGALUM UNIFOLIUM. ONE-LEAVED STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 918.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *unifolium* folio ſolitario ſcapum excedente, altius vaginante, cuſpide longa compreſſo-tereti ſtriata caudatim terminato; floribus paucis ſpicatim ſeſſilibus; bracteis membranaceis lato-navicularibus; filamentis æqualibus planis ſubulato-linearibus; germine ſubſtipitato obconico-trigono, angulis ſulcatis. *G.*
ORNITHOGALUM *nanum. Brotero Flor. Luſit.* 1. 529.
SCILLA *unifolia. Sp. Pl.* 443. *Link et Hoffm. de Scilla in Ann. Bot.* 1. 106. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 131.
ORNITHOGALUM ſpicatum unifolium et trifolium flore niveo odorato. *Griſl. Luſit. V. L. n.* 1596.
BULBUS *μονοφυλλος. Cluſ. App. Alt. cum Ic.*
BULBUS monophyllus. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 622.

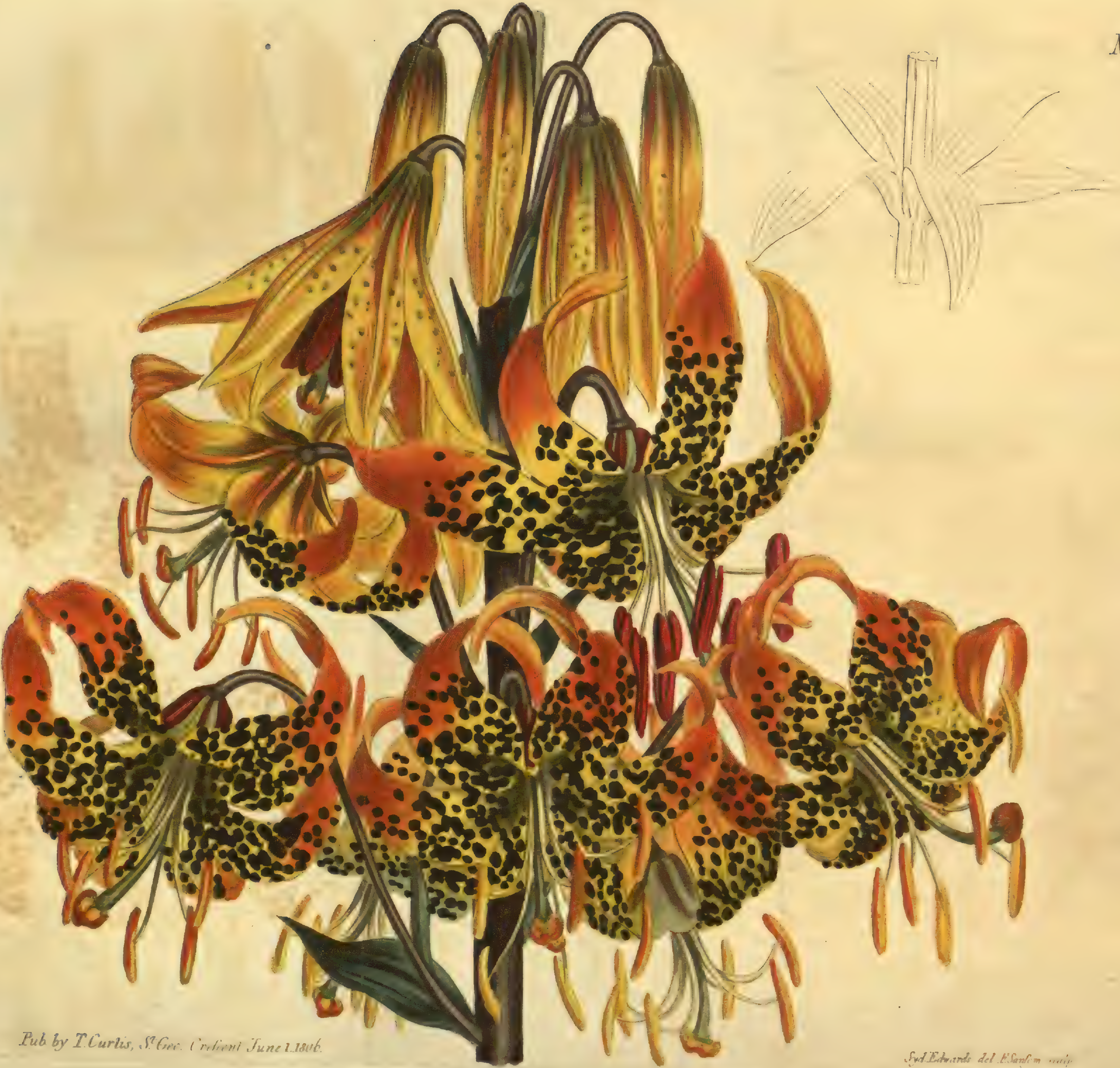
This ſingular little vegetable grows in the greateſt abundance on the barren hills and wilds of Portugal, whence it was received by CLUSIUS, who deſcribed and cauſed it to be engraved in his great work; but ſince his time we do not know of any book in which there is an original figure of it; nor is it enumerated among the plants of the *Hortus Kewenſis.*

Our drawing was taken from a ſpecimen that flowered in March laſt with Mr. RUDGE author of PLANTÆ GUIANENSES, a work containing delineations of many rare or till now unknown vegetables, the plates of which are engraved from deſigns executed by his lady with great ſkill and accuracy.

Bulb about the ſize of a nutmeg, ovate. Leaf ſolitary, from eight inches to a foot in length, narrow-lorate, concave, ſtriated without, far-ſheathing, caudately terminated by a long compreſſedly round ſtrict cuſpis, recurved. Scape ſhorter than leaf, roundiſh, thickened upwards; flowers white, three to five, ſeſſile, ſpiked; bractes membranous, broad-cymbiform, pointed, reaching half-way up the flower or further, keel green; corolla patent, ſegments oblong, ſomewhat tranſparently ſtreaked, inner ones rather the broadeſt and leſs expanded; organs about one-third ſhorter than the ſegments which are nearly equal; filaments flat, ſubulate-linear, equal; ſtyle ſetaceous, longer than germen; ſtigma ſimple, pubeſcent; germen ſubſtipitate, obovate-oblong, three-lobedly angular, angles furrowed. By Clusius and others it is deſcribed as ſweet-ſcented, by Brotero as ſcentleſs, and ſo it ſeemed to us. Should be kept in a garden-frame during winter.

The root was brought from Portugal by Sir Thomas Gage, who has kindly propoſed to aſſiſt us in procuring the rarer plants of this order and the Enſatæ indigenous of that country, all which are now nearly loſt to our gardens. *G.*

No 936



Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo. Creſcent June 1. 1806.

Syd Edwards del. F. Sanſom sculp.

LILIUM SUPERBUM. SUPERB LILY.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, hexapetalo-partita; laciniæ deorſum turbinatim convergentes, intus ſulco longitudinali nudo aut ciliato exaratæ; laminæ varie lanceolatæ, campanulato-digeſtæ, de erectis uſque revoluto-reflexas. *Stylus* in *Stigma* capitato-trigonum clavato-finiens. *Capſ.* oblonga aut turbinato-trigona, cartilaginea. *Sem.* numeroſa, plana. *G.*

Radix bulbus ſquamoſus. Caulis folioſus, ſimplex. Folia modo tam caulina quam radicalia modo caulina ſola, hæc ſparſa confertiora aut verticillata remotiora. Inflor. terminalis de uniflora uſque corymboſe thyrſoidee vel umbellatim racemoſo-multifloram; pedunculi longiores, nunc ramiformes; bracteæ foliiformes; flores majuſculi ſpecioſi de erectis uſque cernuos. Sem. in quoque loculo ordine gemino per ſtrata in columnas congeſta. Differt FRITILLARIA, *cui proximum vicinum, bulbo verius ſquamoſo; ſummis foliis nequaquam ultra flores comoſo- vel ſubcomoſo-protenſis, corollæ laciniis haud baſi extus toroſis, tum nectarii figura diverſa.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *ſuperbum* bulbo candidiſſimo; foliis omnibus caulinis, lineari-lanceolatis, trinerviis, nudis, glabris, inferioribus verticillatis atque internodiis duplo-longioribus, ſuperioribus ſubſparſis; floribus umbellatim aut thyrſöideo-racemoſis, pendulo-cernuis, laminis revoluto-reflexis. G.

LILIUM *ſuperbum. Sp. Pl.* 434. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 430. *Lam. Encyc.* 3. 536. *n.* 8. *Thornton's Illuſtr. No.* 2. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 88. *Redoute Lil. t.* 103. excluſo paſſim ſynonymo *Mill. Dict. n.* 8 ad plantam europæam ſpectante.

LILIUM *carolinianum. Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 197.

LILIUM foliis ſparſis multiflorum &c. &c. *Trew. Ehret.* 2. *t.* 11.

LILIUM ſive Martagon canadenſe &c. *Cateſb. carol.* 2. 56. *t.* 56.

MARTAGON canadenſe majus. *Trew. Seligm. v.* 1. *t.* 26.

This ſplendid native of North-America was introduced by Mr. PETER COLLINSON, from Pennſylvania, about the year 1738. MICHAUX found it growing in moiſt graſſy ſpots in Carolina. Spontaneous ſpecimens have ſeldom more than three flowers in a kind of umbel; but cultivated carefully, and kept in a moiſt ſhady border of bog-earth, it will riſe to the height of five feet and produce a thyrſe of from twelve to fifteen flowers. Differs from L. *Martagon* in having a bulb as white as ivory, not of a reddiſh-yellow; in having narrower, linear-lanceolate, tender, not obovate-lanceolate ſubcorrugately veined harſh leaves; has alſo much ſhorter internodes. The plant adduced by LINNÆUS and all his ſucceſſors from MILLER's work, by way of a ſynonym to this, is quite a diſtinct ſpecies, moſt probably the large yellow-ſpotted many-flowered variety of the European L. *Pomponium*; of this any one that attends to its deſcription may eaſily convince himſelf. Blooms in July and Auguſt; ſcentleſs; ſeeds freely and is eaſily propagated by the numerous offsets it produces; tolerably hardy; at leaſt we never loſt any in the ſevereſt winters by cold merely; the bulbs ſometimes rot in very wet ſeaſons. *G.*

N°937

S.E. Pub. by T. Curtis. S^t. Geo: Creſcent July 1. 1806 F. Sanſom sculp

[937]

HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS. GARDEN HYACINTH.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, tubuloſa, ſexfida, laciniis patentibus. *Stam.* tubo incluſa; filamenta fere tota adnata. *Stylus* triqueter; ſtigma depreſſum. *Capſ.* ovato-trigona. *Sem.* plura, ſubrotunda. *G.*

OBS. *Radix bulbus tunicatus tectus induſiis ſcarioſo-membranaceis. Folia radicalia, ſubſucculenta, concava, varie lorata. Scapus teres, carnoſus. In* orientali *e ſummo germine per trinos haud manifeſtos poros tres melleæ exſudantur guttulæ; hinc optime dignoſcenda eſt ſpecies.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYACINTHUS	*orientalis* racemo ſparſim multifloro; bracteis minutis; corolla deorſum cylindrica baſi ventricoſa, laciniis recurvo patentibus; ſummo germine tribus cryſtallinis gemmato guttulis. *G.*
HYACINTHUS	*orientalis. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 454. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 174, 175. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. ord.* 2. *fol.* 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15. *Mill. Ic. t.* 148. *Dict. n.* 6. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 167. *Deſf. Flor. Atl.* 1. 307.
HYACINTHUS	corollis, &c. *Gronov. Orient. n.* 115. 44.
ZUMBUL Indi.	*Park. Par. t.* 121. *f.* 2. HYACINTHUS orientalis vulg. *Id. l. c. f.* 3, 5, 6.

This common ornament of our gardens is a native of the Levant, growing abundantly about Aleppo and Bagdad; DESFONTAINES met with it alſo on the coaſt of Barbary. It was cultivated here by GERARDE in 1596. Such as wiſh to be informed minutely of the hiſtory of this old favourite of the Floriſt, have but to conſult a treatiſe entitled "DES JACINTHES," publiſhed by the late Marquis de ST. SIMON at Amſterdam; but perhaps MADDOCK'S Floriſt's Directory, or MILLER'S Dictionary, may anſwer all uſeful purpoſes as well. Amidſt the rage for Tulips in Holland, this flower alſo came in for no ſmall ſhare of eſtimation, from one to two hundred pounds ſterling having been given for a ſingle root of ſome certain favourite variety.

Varies with double and ſemidouble, with white, red, blue, and yellow flowers; in ſcent without end. The Harlem Gardeners diſtinguiſh two thouſand varieties by name; and acres are employed in the environs of that city for the cultivation of theſe flowers; from thence we receive annually the beſt bulbs. *G.*

No. 938

Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent July 1.1806

CROCUS SULPHUREUS (α). WORST YELLOW OR OLD CLOTH OF GOLD CROCUS.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 845 & 860.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *ſulphureus* bulbo-tubere tunicis membranaceis brunneis tenuibus fibroſo-ſtriatulis tecto; corolla æqualiter patente; antheris parvis, ſagittatis, pallidis; ſtigmatibus inæqualibus has longius ſuperantibus. *G.*

(α) corolla extus tribus lineis fuſcis plumoſis longitudinaliter percurſa. *G.*

CROCUS vernus flavus ſtriatus. *Park. Par.* 163. *f.* 10.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-vario flore. *Raii Hiſt. p.* 1174. *n.* 8. deſcr. optima.

(β) corolla concolor; ſulphurea abſque omni ſtria aut macula. *G.*

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo flore minore et pallidiore. *Bauh. Pin.* 66. *Tournef. Inſt.* 352.

Narrow-leaved Spring CROCUS with ſmaller Brimſtone-coloured flowers. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7.

We believe this to be really a diſtinct ſpecies; at the ſame time that we have no doubt that the ſterility and ſmallneſs of the anthers is not natural, but a mere degeneration produced by long culture in a climate differing from the native one. This appearance however they have retained at leaſt ſince the time of RAY, as his excellent deſcription plainly ſhews. We cannot believe it to be a variety of *mæſiacus*, from which it differs in the texture of the tunics and ſize of the bulb-tubers, as alſo in ſize and colour of corolla and pro-

portionate elevation of the ſtigmas; nor of *ſuſianus*, which has a very diſtinct bulb-tuber and the outer ſegments of the corolla revolutely patent. It appears to us to come neareſt to *biflorus*, but has ſtill very different kind of tunics to the bulb-tuber, which are much thinner ſtriated and pliant, not even imbricated and ſubputamineous as in that; it differs alſo ſomething in the organs, and entirely in colour. Varies with ſtriped and plain flowers; both varieties being true to their ſpecific characteriſtics. Never ſeeds, which *ſuſianus*, *biflorus* and *vernus* do abundantly, but *mæſiacus* more ſparingly. Propagates moſt profuſely by offsets; has no ſcent; blooms one of the earlieſt; is the leaſt ornamental of any.

Both varieties were communicated by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green, than whom there is no more curious cultivator of this genus, as well as of almoſt the whole bulbous tribe of plants. *G.*

N.º 939

Syd Edwards del Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent July 1 1806 F Sansom sculp

SCILLA ROMANA. ROMAN SQUIL.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. *Vide Num.* 919.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *romana* foliis ſcapo longioribus attenuatis convoluto-concavis; racemo confertiore cylindrico-conico; bracteis minimis, ſubcalcaratis, craſſis; pedicellis corollæ æqualibus; hacce cyathiformi-campanulata ultra medium partita; filamentis uſque baſin laciniarum liberis, planis, corollæ ſubæqualibus. *G.*

HYACINTHUS *romanus. Linn. Syſt.* 335. *Mant.* 224. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 458. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 169. *Deſf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 308.

HYACINTHUS comoſus albus belgicus. *Bauh.* 42.

HYACINTHUS comoſus albo flore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 180.

HYACINTHUS comoſus byzantinus. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. ord.* 2. *fol.* 11. *f.* 2.

HYACINTHUS comoſus albus cum cæruleis ſtaminibus. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 584.

HYACINTHUS comoſus. *Park. Par. t.* 117. *f.* 1.

While we adhere to the three very artificial, yet convenient, ſections of SCILLA, HYACINTHUS, and MUSCARI, this muſt be referred to the former, on account of the far-parted corolla and free ſtamens; although from appearance we ſhould rather have ranked it under the latter. LINNÆUS tells us it grows in and about the city of Rome; DESFONTAINES found it on the coaſt of Barbary; Mr. LAMBERT has a ſpecimen brought from Tangiers. Said in *Hortus Kewenſis* to have been introduced by Mr. GRÆFER about 1786; it is however recorded both by PARKINSON and GERARDE. Hardy.

Our drawing was made at Mr. Malcolm's Nurſery at Kenſington.

Bulb ovate, about the ſize of a hen's egg, covered with brown ſcarioſely membranous tunics. Leaves 4—5, far longer than ſcape, from a broader baſe attenuated, convolute-concave, ſtreaked, ambient. Scape round upright. Raceme cloſiſh, cylindro-conical. Pedicles about the length of the corolla. Bractes minute, glandularly thickened, ſpurred, becoming gradually obſolete towards the top of the raceme. Corolla blue-white, ſubcyathiformly campanulate, parted three-fourths of the length, corrugate outwards, patulous upwards, nodoſely angular at the baſe, outer ſegments thickened at the top and protuberant outwards. Filaments white, nearly equal to the corolla, linear, flat, contiguous, equal, adhering to corolla at baſe of the ſegments; anthers ſmall, blue, ſagittate. Germen oval, obtuſely alate, ſubtrilobate, ſix-ſtreaked; ſtyle trigonally briſtleform; Stigma depreſſed, ſimple, blueiſh; Capſule trilobately alate, lobes attenuately compreſſed nearly as in Muscari. Flowers without ſcent. Blooms in May. Seeds freely. Rather a ſcarce plant in our gardens. G.

ERRATA.

No. 934. p. alt. l. 38. ante " R," adde " H."
No. 935. l. 20. dele " *Luſit.*"

No. 940

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo: Creſcent July. 1 1806 F. Sanſom sculp

NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (α). NARCISSUS OF THE LEVANT.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N$^{os.}$ 924 & 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *orientalis (ſtamina inæqualia alterna breviora tubo incluſa adnata)* 2-multiflorus; foliis latioribus, loratis, parum concavis; ſcapo ſubtereti; corollæ laciniis deflexo-patentibus, elliptico-lanceolatis; corona his triplo breviore, ſubrotato-cupellata, ſubplicato-rugoſa, trilobo-fiſſa, eroſo-crenulata; tubo limbum ſubæquante. *G.*

NARCISSUS *orientalis. Mant.* 62. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 409. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 58.

NARCISSUS *Gron. orient. n.* 99. *p.* 38.

NARCISSUS latifolius byzantinus medio luteus II. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 154.

NARCISSUS narbonenſis major amplo flore—medio croceo polyanthos—narbonenſis medio luteo ſerotinus major. *Park. Par.* 82.

NARCISSUS polyanthos orientalis calyce medio luteo odoratus maximus. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. ord.* 3. *fol.* 15. *f.* 1, 5.

NARCISSUS orientalis medio croceo major—conſtantinopolitanus minor calyce fimbriato medio croceo. *Eod. l. c. fol.* 12. *f.* 2, 3.

BASELMAN major. *Trew. Seligm.* 1. *t.* 23.

(α) 2—4 florus; corona crocea; laciniis albidis. *G.*

(β) 2—4 florus; laciniis pallide luteis; corona lutea profundius trilobatim fiſſa. *G.*

(γ) 6—multiflorus; laciniis niveis, corona ſulphurea aut citrina. *G.*

We have omitted all the figures from Rudbeck cited by Linnæus for ſynonyms, as they appear to us to belong excluſively to *biflorus*, from which our plant may be diſtinguiſhed by its proportionately longer and trilobately cleft crown, as well as by not having the edges of the outer leaves turned up. Are they however really diſtinct ſpecies? (γ) is the variety of *Hort. Kew.* Differs from *Tazetta*, to which it is alſo but too cloſely akin, by a crown more manifeſtly trilobate, more crenulate and patent. All the varieties of our preſent ſpecies are very fragrant and bloom earlier than either *poeticus* or *biflorus*, but later than *Tazetta*. In the enſuing faſciculus we mean to give (β) and (γ). The beſt bulbs of this ſpecies are imported from Holland. Hardy.

According to the appellation beſtowed on it by the older Botaniſts, a native of the Levant; probably ſome of the varieties are alſo found in Spain and the South of France. Not figured as a Linnean ſpecies in any work known to us. *G.*

CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA. VIRGINIAN CLAYTONIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. bivalvis. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capſ.* 3-valvis, 1-locularis, 3-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLAYTONIA *virginica;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis, petalis integris. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 284. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1185. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 1.

CLAYTONIA *virginica. Sp. Pl.* 294. *Reich.* 1. *p.* 572. *Decand. plant. gr.* 131. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 160.

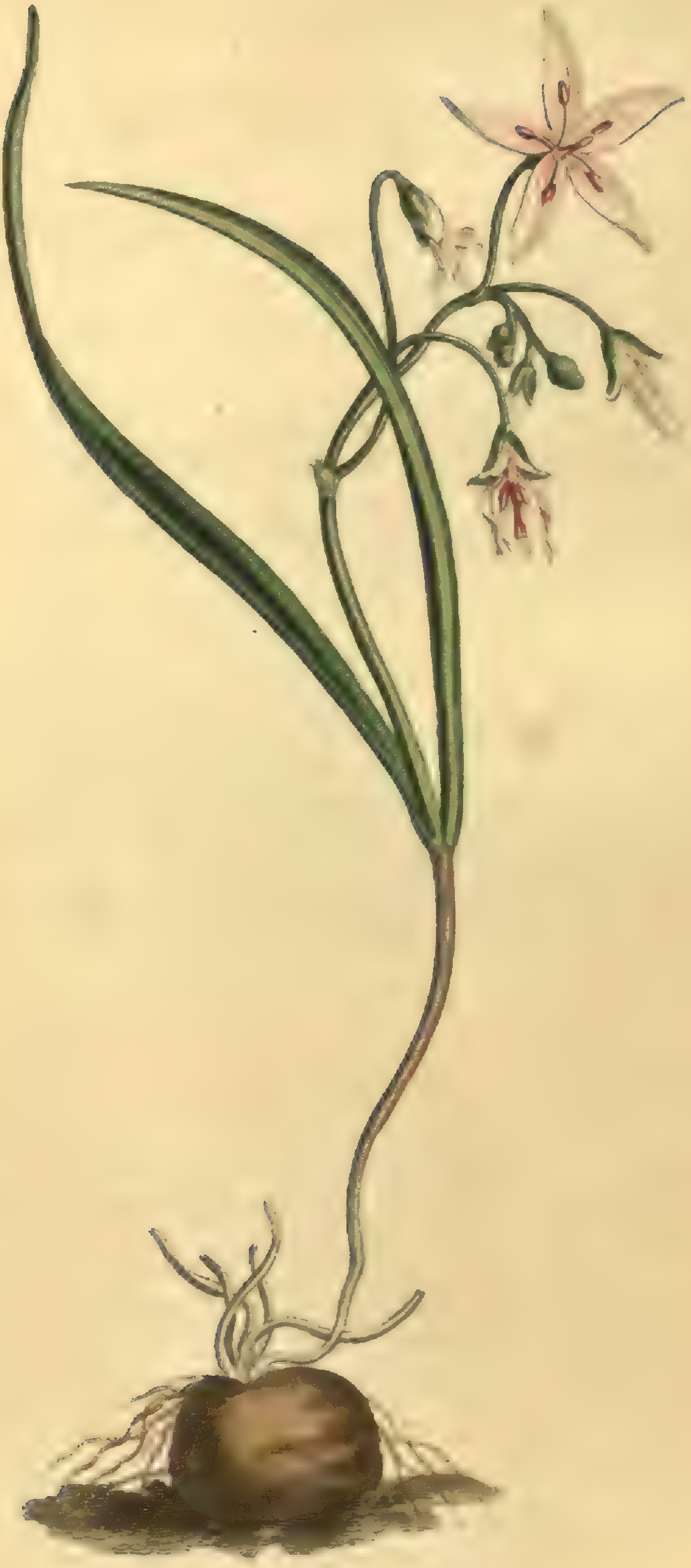
ORNITHOGALO affinis virginiana, flore purpureo pentapetaloide. *Pluk. Alm.* 272. *t.* 102. *f.* 3. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. *p.* 139. *f.* 6.

The variety with broader lanceolate leaves mentioned in Hortus Kewenſis, is probably the *caroliniana* of MICHAUX. It occurs alſo with flowers of a deeper roſe colour: in our plant the petals are white ſtreaked with red veins. JUSSIEU has placed CLAYTONIA in his natural order of *Portulaceæ* together with MONTIA, to which it has certainly a very near affinity. If CLAYTON's obſervation be correct, that the ſeed is monocotyledonous, perhaps it ſhould be brought nearer to the *aſphodeli,* to which family it approaches in general habit, in having a tuberous root, a ſcape in part embraced by the leaves, which are not always exactly oppoſite, a two-valved perſiſtent calyx in ſome reſpects reſembling a ſpathe, a corolla decaying before it falls off, a trifid ſtigma, and a three-valved capſule. This is however one-celled, and contains three kidney-ſhaped ſeeds, or rather lentiform, with a notch at the part from whence the umbilical cord iſſues, by means of which it is connected with the bottom of the capſule. The embryo of the ſeed is rolled round a farinaceous periſperm.

A native of moiſt woods in Virginia and New-England. Communicated by Mr. WILLIAMS of Turnham-Green, and Mr. SAMUEL CURTIS of Walworth. A hardy perennial. Flowers in May. Propagated by ſeeds or by the tuberous roots. Requires a moiſt ſoil in a ſhady ſituation.

Introduced by Mr. J. CLAYTON before 1759.

N°. 941



Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St Geo Creſcent July 1 1806 F [illegible] sc

PRIMULA INTEGRIFOLIA. ENTIRE-LEAVED PRIMROSE.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucr. umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus: ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *integrifolia;* foliis integerrimis ellipticis, ad oras ſubcrenato-cartilagineis, umbella erecta, calycibus longe tubuloſis obtuſiſſimis. *Jacq. Miſc.* 1. *p.* 160. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 805. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 16.

PRIMULA *integrifolia. Sp. Pl.* 205. *Jacq. Vind.* 209. *Obſ.* 1. *p.* 26. *t.* 15. *Fl. Auſt. t.* 327. *Scop. Carn. n.* 208. *Allion. Ped.* 1. *p.* 93?

PRIMULA foliis ellipticis carnoſis integerrimis. *Hall. Helv.? n.* 615.

PRIMULA *inciſa. Lamarck Fl. Franc.* 2. *p.* 250?

SANICULA alpina rubeſcens folio non ſerrato. *Bauh. Pin.* 243.

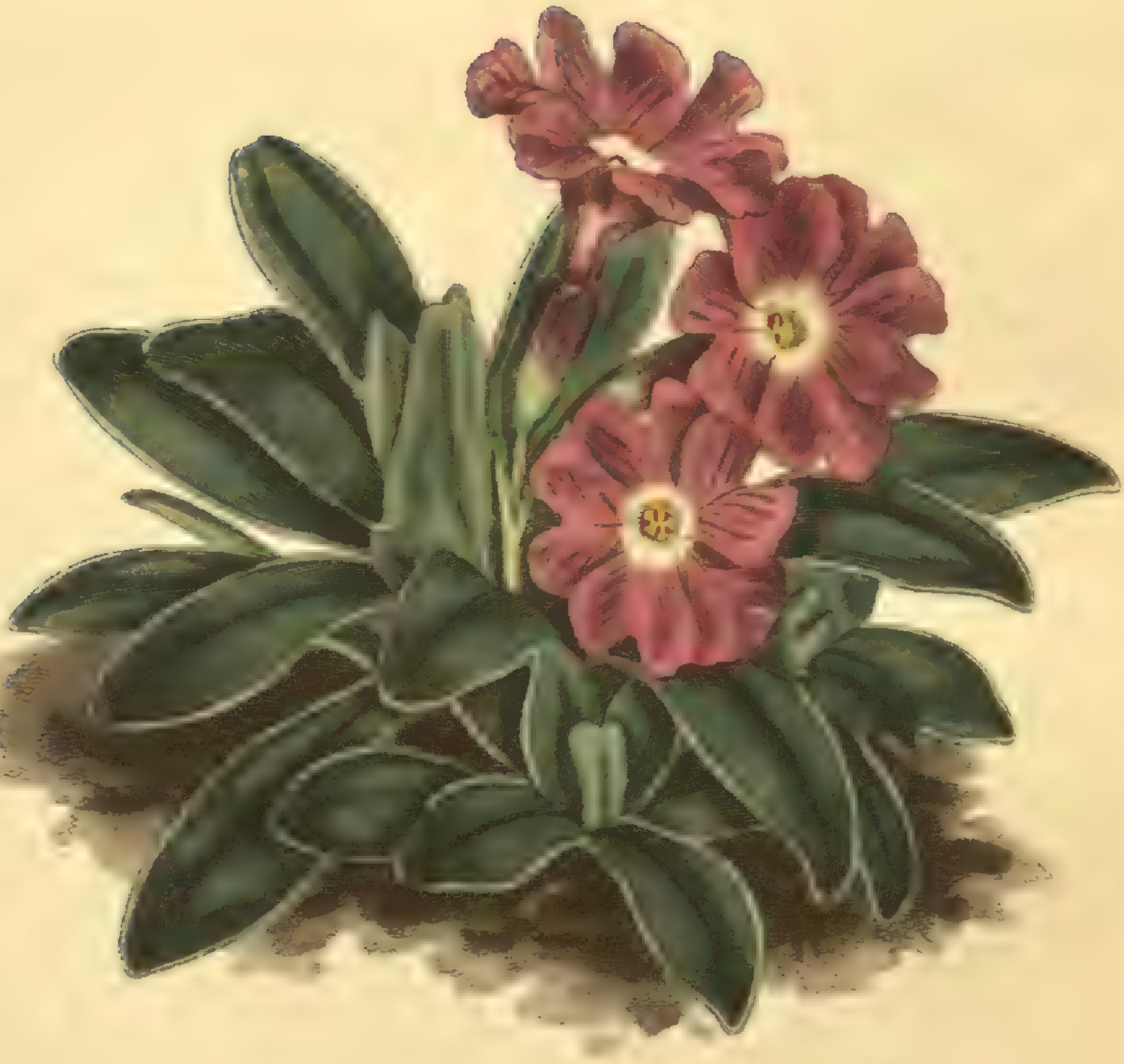
AURICULA urſi carnei coloris foliis minime ſerratis. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 868.

AURICULA urſi quarta. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 304. *Ejuſd. Pann.* 349.

DESCR. *Root* perennial. *Leaves* growing thick together, oblong-elliptic, dilated at the baſe, fleſhy, rigid, quite entire, with a very narrow white cartilaginous margin, ſhining on the upper ſurface, whitiſh on the under. *Scape* ſhorter than the leaves, bearing about three purple flowers with a white centre in an umbel. *Bractes* one to each flower, linear and longer than the pedicle. *Calyx* cylindrical, longer than the pedicle, coloured at the upper part, five-toothed; teeth erect, obtuſe, frequently emarginate. *Corolla* funnel-ſhaped: tube longer than the calyx, ſwollen in the middle and expanded upwards: limb patent, five-cleft: laciniæ obcordate, veined. *Filaments* red, ſhort, inſerted into the tube: anthers erect-incumbent: pollen deep yellow. *Ovary* globoſe, ſtyle half the length of the tube of the corolla; ſtigma capitate.

We doubt whether the ſynonyms from HALLER, LAMARCK, and ALLIONI, belong to our plant, which was raiſed by Mr. LODDIGES from ſeeds ſent him from Auſtria ſeveral years ago, and is certainly the one deſcribed by JACQUIN and long before by CLUSIUS. A hardy perennial, increaſing rapidly by offſets from the roots, but very rarely flowering with us.

No. 942



Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis. St Geo Creſcent July 1 1806 F. Sanſom sculp

CONVOLVULUS BRYONIÆ-FOLIUS. BRYONY-LEAVED BINDWEED.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigm.* 2. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: loculis diſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *bryoniæ-folius;* foliis ſeptemlobo-palmatis hiſpidis: lobo medio ſinuato producto, pedunculis axillaribus ſolitariis longiſſimis articulatis.

DESCR. *Stem* twining, herbaceous, hiſpid. *Leaves* hiſpid on both ſides, varying in ſhape, upper ones generally divided into ſeven unequal lobes, of which the middle one is much the largeſt, ſinuated, and pointed: lower leaves near the foot more entire, oblong-cordate, irregularly ſinuated. *Petioles* nearly the length of the leaf, channelled on the upper ſide. *Peduncles* growing ſingly from the axils of the leaves, often twice the length of both leaf and petiole, jointed and frequently branching at the joints, bearing from one to three flowers; at the upper part of the plant the peduncles are generally ſhorter and only one-flowered. *Bractes* two, ſmall, ſubulate, oppoſite at each joint. *Calyx* 5-leaved; leaflets ovate, margined, preſſed cloſe together. *Corolla* ſhewy, large, reddiſh purple, ſtriped: margin nearly entire with five ſmall teeth. *Filaments* ſubulate, half the length of the corolla, inſerted at the baſe of the corolla. *Anthers* ſomewhat arrow-ſhaped. *Germen* ſuperior, ovate, ſmooth, two-celled. *Style* erect, equal to the filaments. *Stigmas* two.

It is too nearly allied to CONVOLVULUS *althæoides* (No. 359) but is a much more robuſt plant; has no ſilkineſs or ſilvery whiteneſs in the leaves; the flowers are larger and deeper coloured.

Introduced by ISAAC SWAINSON, Eſq. who raiſed it from ſeeds received from China in 1802; the young plants were preſerved in the ſtove through the firſt winter, and planted in the open border in the ſpring. Mr. SWAINSON conſiders it as a hardy perennial, thriving beſt in a ſouth border. Flowers from June to Auguſt, and perfects its ſeeds in the autumn. Our drawing was made at the Botanic Garden in Brompton.

Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent July 1 1806. F Sanson

DILLWYNIA GLABERRIMA. SMOOTH-LEAVED DILLWYNIA.

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Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ſimplex 5-fidus, 2-labiatus. *Cor.* papilionacea. *Stylus* reflexus. *Stigma* obtuſum, pubeſcens. *Leg.* ventricoſum, 1-loculare, 2-ſpermum. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DILLWYNIA *glaberrima;* foliis lævibus, floribus terminalibus ſubcapitatis. *Smith in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 510.

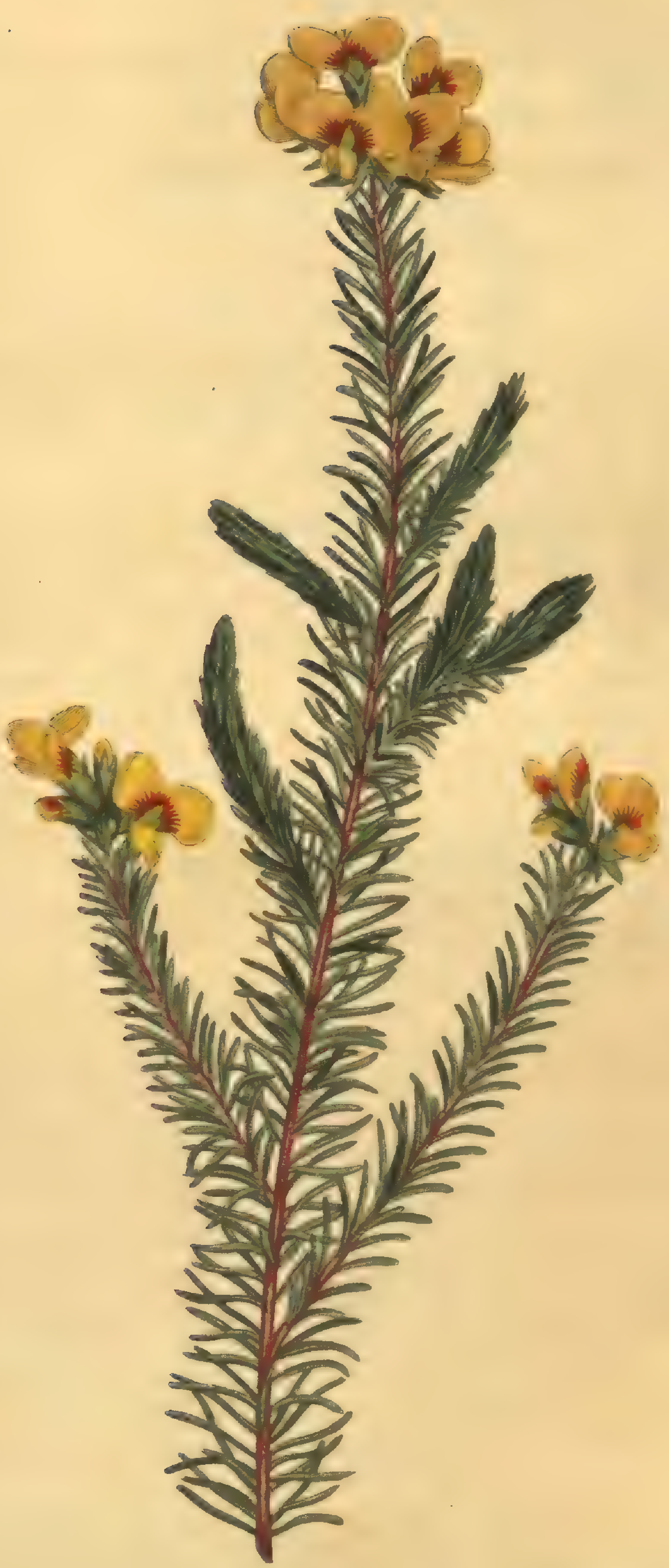
DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby, erect, branched, hairy, rough, and as it were fluted with the permanent woody part of the old petioles. *Leaves* ſimple, linear, rigid, ſmooth, terminated in an oblique ſubpungent mucro, thick-ſet, patent, on ſhort adpreſſed petioles inſerted by a joint into a permanent woody theca, extending a little down the ſtem. *Infloreſcence* a terminal capitulum of about ſix flowers on very ſhort peduncles with one minute bracte. *Calyx* ſomewhat coloured, perſiſtent, nearly bell-ſhaped, five-cleft: ſegments nearly equal, ſubbilabiately arranged, the two upper ones being ſomewhat largeſt and nearer together, the three lower more diſtant. *Corolla* papilionaceous, bright yellow with a red ſtarry ſpot in the centre: vexillum two lobed, with a claw narrow, channelled, and contracted at the upper part. *Alæ* ſtraight, half the length of the vexillum, and twice as long as the carina which is very ſmall, adhering at the point, where it is of a red colour, diſtinct towards the claws. *Stamens* ten: filaments connected at the baſe, but for the moſt part free: anthers yellow, ſimple. *Ovary* oblong, villous: ſtyle bent back: ſtigma truncated, appearing to us moiſtened with a fine dew, but not villous.

This genus, of which two other ſpecies have been figured in the Exotic Botany, was named by Dr. SMITH in honour of Mr. LEWIS WESTON DILLWYN, author of a very accurate work on Engliſh Confervæ.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney. Is a native of New-Holland. Requires to be protected from froſt by a greenhouſe and a treatment ſimilar to that ſuitable to Pultenæa, Platylobium, &c.

Propagated by ſeeds, which we have not as yet ſeen produced with us.

No. 944



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T.Curtis, St Geo: Creſcent July 1 1806 F.Sanſom ſculp

No. 945

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by Curtis St Geo. Crescent Aug 1 1806 F. Sansom sculp.

NARCISSUS TRILOBUS. NARROW-LEAVED NARCISSUS.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 924 & 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *trilobus (ſtamina alterna longiora de tubi ore emicantia)* ſubtriflorus; foliis anguſtioribus canaliculato-ſemiteretibus; ſcapo tereti; corolla geniculato-nutante; laciniis ſtellatis tubo ſubæqualibus; corona grandiuſcula ſubcylindrico-cupulata, levius trifida, integriore, his ſubduplo breviore; ſtylo ultra hanc exſerto. *G.*

NARCISSUS *trilobus. Sp. Pl.* 415. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 317. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 38. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

NARCISSUS *nutans. Haworth Miſc. Nat.* 179.

NARCISSUS juncifolius latiore calyce. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. Ord.* 3. *fol.* 14. *f.* 2.

NARCISSUS anguſtifolius pallidus calyce flavo. *Baub. Pin.* 51. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. *p.* 61. *f.* 3.

For the ſpecimen from which our drawing was made we have to thank Mr. HAWORTH, who ſent it us under the name of NARCISSUS *nutans*. We do not know of any publication in which this has been figured as a Linnean ſpecies; nor is it enumerated among thoſe of *Hortus Kewenſis*. Said to be a native of the South of Europe. The ſingle ſpecimen, of which a figure is here publiſhed, is the only one we have ever ſeen. It ſeems to be intermediate between *jonquilla* and *triandrus*, having the crown longer than the firſt and ſhorter than the other. The germen is oblong oval, trigonal, and large. Blooms in May. *Trilobus* is rather an unlucky name for it, as others of the genus are more conſpicuouſly trilobate.

Since publiſhing the NARCISSUS *moſchatus* (No. 924) we have ſeen the above-quoted work of Mr. HAWORTH, and find that his NARCISSUS *tortuoſus* may be added as a ſynonym to that Linnean ſpecies; the flower of which, in an earlier ſtage, is far more cernuous than in our drawing of it. *G.*

NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (γ). MANY-FLOWERED NARCISSUS OF THE LEVANT.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 924 & 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *orientalis* (*Vid. Num.* 940).
(γ) 6-multiflorus; laciniis niveis corona ſulphurea. *G.*
NARCISSUS *Tazeta* (bicolor). *Lil. a Redoutè, p.* 17. *abſque ic.*
NARCISSUS medio luteus copioſo flore odore gravi. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. *p.* 57. *f.* 11.

This and our *papyraceus* were, we have no doubt, included by LINNÆUS in his *Tazeta*, but to us they appear ſufficiently diſtinct, and this an undoubted variety of *orientalis*; in ſome of the Dutch catalogues it is known by the name of the *Grande Primo Citroniere.* G.

No. 946

S. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Creſcent Aug 1 1806 F Sanſom sculp

N.o 947

Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo Creſcent Aug 1 1806 F. Sanſom sculp

NARCISSUS PAPYRACEUS (α). ITALIAN OR PAPER-WHITE NARCISSUS.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 924 & 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *papyraceus (ſtamina adnata tria breviora intra tubum incluſa)* multiflorus; foliis lorato-concavis; ſcapo ancipiti, ſubplano compreſſo, ſtriato; laciniis ſtellatis tubo ſubæqualibus; corona cupulata, his 3–4plo breviore, crenulato-eroſa; ſtylo intra coronam. *G.*

NARCISSUS *Tazeta* (albus). *Redouté Lil. p.* 17. *abſque ic.*

NARCISSUS *Tazeta. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 416. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 410. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 39.

NARCISSUS piſanus vel totus albus. *Park. Parad.* 81. *f.* 4.

NARCISSUS latifolius flore prorſus albo. *Floril. Auct.*

NARCISSUS latifolius ſimplici flore prorſus albo. 1, 2. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 155.

(α) multiflorus; corolla tota alba; ſtylo parum ultra tubum porrecto; foliis glaucis. *G.*

(β) 4—6-florus; laciniis ochroleucis, corona pallide ſulphurea; ſtylo coronam ſubæquante; foliis haud ita glaucis. *G.* ROMAN NARCISSUS.

Very probably this, or the variety γ of NARCISSUS *orientalis*, may have been the plant deſigned by LINNÆUS for the type of his *Tazeta*, as likely indeed as the one we have given under that title; but, as he has evidently combined more than one ſpecies in his ſynonymy, we have thought it moſt uſeful to apply his name to the one which had been already figured

under it in REDOUTE's work, and to adopt another for this plant, which we think diſtinct. Our ſpecies is poſſibly the *crenulatus* of Mr. HAWORTH, but his character is too ſhort and indefinite to enable us to determine this fact with certainty.

Differs from *Tazeta* in having a ſhallower crown, with an eroſely crenulate margin, a very much flattened ancipital ſcape, a ſmaller bulb, and an entirely white or a cream-coloured corolla.

The bulbs of this plant are uſually imported by the owners of Italian warehouſes immediately from Italy. Very ornamental and fragrant, eſpecially (β) called in the ſhops the ROMAN NARCISSUS, which is often imported in a double ſtate. *G.*

N.948

Syd. Edwards del.   Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Creſcent Aug. 1. 1806.   F. Sanſom sculp

NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (β). CREAM-COLOURED NARCISSUS OF THE LEVANT.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. Vide Nos. 924 & 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *orientalis. Vid. Num.* 940.

(β) 2—4-florus; laciniis pallide luteis; corona lutea profundius trilobatim fiſſa. *G.*

In plants that have been long cultivated in gardens, it will often be a queſtion not readily decided, whether certain individuals are mere varieties, ariſing from the adventitious circumſtances of culture, or originally diſtinct ſpecies, or hybrids deriving their origin from intermixture. It may throw ſome light upon theſe queſtions to obſerve,

1. That whilſt the induſtry of Floriſts, by means of long culture in appropriate ſoil and under nice management, (in ſome caſes offering a too profuſe nutriment, in others ſubtracting the due proportion), can produce an almoſt endleſs variety of appearances in the individuals of the ſame ſpecies, eſpecially in ſtature, colour, and multiplication of parts, yet amidſt this numerous hoſt, the ſcrutiniſing eye of the Botaniſt will find little or no change made in the eſſential characters; theſe moſtly remain the ſame in all. For although, by a multiplication of the petals or other parts, the ſmaller and more eſſential organs are ſuffocated; yet theſe changes affect the generic more than the ſpecific diſtinction. And notwithſtanding the immenſe number of theſe artificial varieties, ſuch is the tendency of nature to maintain a uniformity in the individuals of the ſame ſpecies, that a few years neglect is ſufficient to reduce the thouſand gaudy inhabitants of the Floriſt's border to the ſtate of their original parent.

2. The ſame induſtrious ſpirit, when any particular flower happens to be in faſhion, will ſeek far and near for cloſely-

related ſpecies of the ſame genus, and by ſubmitting theſe to a ſuitable culture will occaſion ſimilar changes, in the endleſs variety of which the ſpecies may eaſily be confounded with the one before in cultivation.

3 This blending of different ſpecies will be ſtill farther promoted by the accidental or purpoſely-contrived admixture of them, by fecundating one with the pollen of another. An offspring partaking of both parents is the conſequence, and in ſome caſes perhaps a permanent intermediate variety, ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed from a really diſtinct ſpecies, may be thus produced. For we cannot go ſo far, in either the vegetable or animal kingdom, as to aſſert with ſome authors, that hybrids or mules are in every caſe ſteril. Mule birds, as we are aſſured by breeders, will frequently procreate, and the offspring of the wolf and the dog has been proved to be prolific; but we are not thence to conclude, as ſome have done, that the canary and gold-finch, the wolf and the dog are in reality the ſame ſpecies. We can ſee however that the confounding of different ſpecies by theſe mixed productions is very limited, in many caſes confined to the individuals firſt produced, in others terminating perhaps with the next or third generation, and if a longer exiſtence be allowed, we may infer a very great proximity between the parent plants. In vegetables indeed the duration may be longer from their power of propagation by other means than by ſeeds, but the increaſe obtained by offsets from the roots, cuttings, or layers, when the foſtering care of man ceaſes, will ſhortly periſh. Hence a very long-continued exiſtence without change will often afford a ſtrong preſumption of a plant's being a real ſpecies.

Armed with ſuch reflections, the Botaniſt may boldly enter the Floriſt's parterre, undiſmayed by the barbarous hoſt of a Dutch catalogue. Here he will certainly find, that if the older botanical writers frequently raiſed varieties to the rank of ſpecies, the modern have ſometimes confounded ſuch as are really, and ever have been, diſtinct.

To enable us to decide in difficult caſes, it becomes neceſſary to ſtudy varieties as well as ſpecies; and this muſt be our apology for admitting ſeveral of the former into a work, in the general plan of which they are excluded. Faithful repreſentations and accurate deſcriptions, when recorded, cannot fail to eſtabliſh the truth in the end. *S.*

AOTUS VILLOSA. VILLOUS AOTUS.

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Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, ſimplex. *Cor.* papilionacea: alis vexillo brevioribus. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* obtuſum. *Leg.* 1-loculare, 2-ſpermum. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

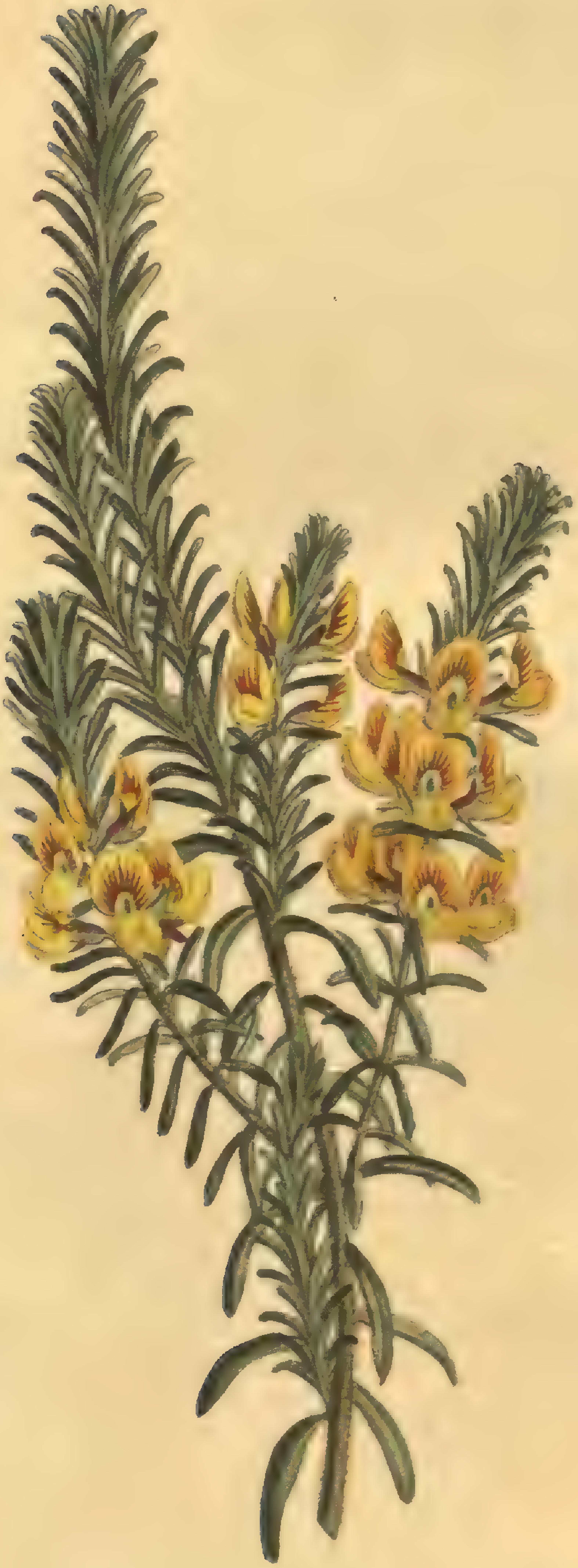
AOTUS *villoſa. Smith in Ann. of Bot. v. 1. p.* 504. *Dryander ibid. vol.* 2. *p.* 519.
PULTENÆA *villoſa. Bot. Repoſ.* 309.
PULTENÆA *ericoides. Vent. Malmaiſ.* 35. *Poiret in Encyc. Meth. p.* 738.

Dr. SMITH has, in our opinion, very properly ſeparated this from the genus PULTENÆA; from his PULTENÆA *villoſa*, with which it has been confounded in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, it is in every reſpect different.

To what is ſaid by the Doctor in the Annals of Botany, we have nothing to add, except that the calyx, beſides wanting the appendages, is bilabiate, and has the two teeth of the upper lip ſhorter and more divaricate than the reſt.

It is a pretty little greenhouſe ſhrub; native of New-Holland; flowers in May; communicated by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.

No. 949



Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Aug 1 1806 F. Sansom sculp

N°.950

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ARUM TRIPHYLLUM (α) ZEBRINUM. ZEBRA-FLOWERED ARUM.

Claſs and Order.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA, *olim ad* GYNANDRIAM POLYANDRIAM *relatum.*

Generic Character.

Spatha monophylla, cucullata. *Spadix* ſupra nudus, inferne fæmineus, medio ſtamineus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARUM *triphyllum;* acaule; foliis trifoliolatis pedatis: foliolis ovalibus acuminatis, floribus dioicis.

ARUM *triphyllum. Sp. Pl.* 1368. *Willd. v.* 4. *p.* 480. *Gron. Virg.* 142. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer.* 2. *p.* 188.

α. *zebrinum;* ſpadice atro-purpureo ſpatha vittata.

DRACUNCULUS ſeu Serpentaria triphylla Braſiliana. *Dodart. Mem.* 81. *cum fig. Robert. Ic. Raii Hiſt.* 1212. *certiſſime. Baub. Pin.* 195? *Prod.* 101?

β. *viride;* ſpadice ſpathaque uniformiter virideſcentibus.

ARUM minus triphyllum ſeu Ariſarum, pene viridi virginianum. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 547.

γ. *palleſcens;* ſpadice ſurſum rubeſcente, ſpatha pallide vittata.

ARUM ſeu Ariſarum minus marianum flore et pene ex pallido vireſcente. *Pluk. Alm.* 39. *t.* 376. *f.* 3.

δ. *atropurpureum;* ſpadice ſpathaque uniformiter atropurpureis.

ARUM *atro-rubens. Hort. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 315. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 481, *excluſo ſynonymo Pluk.*

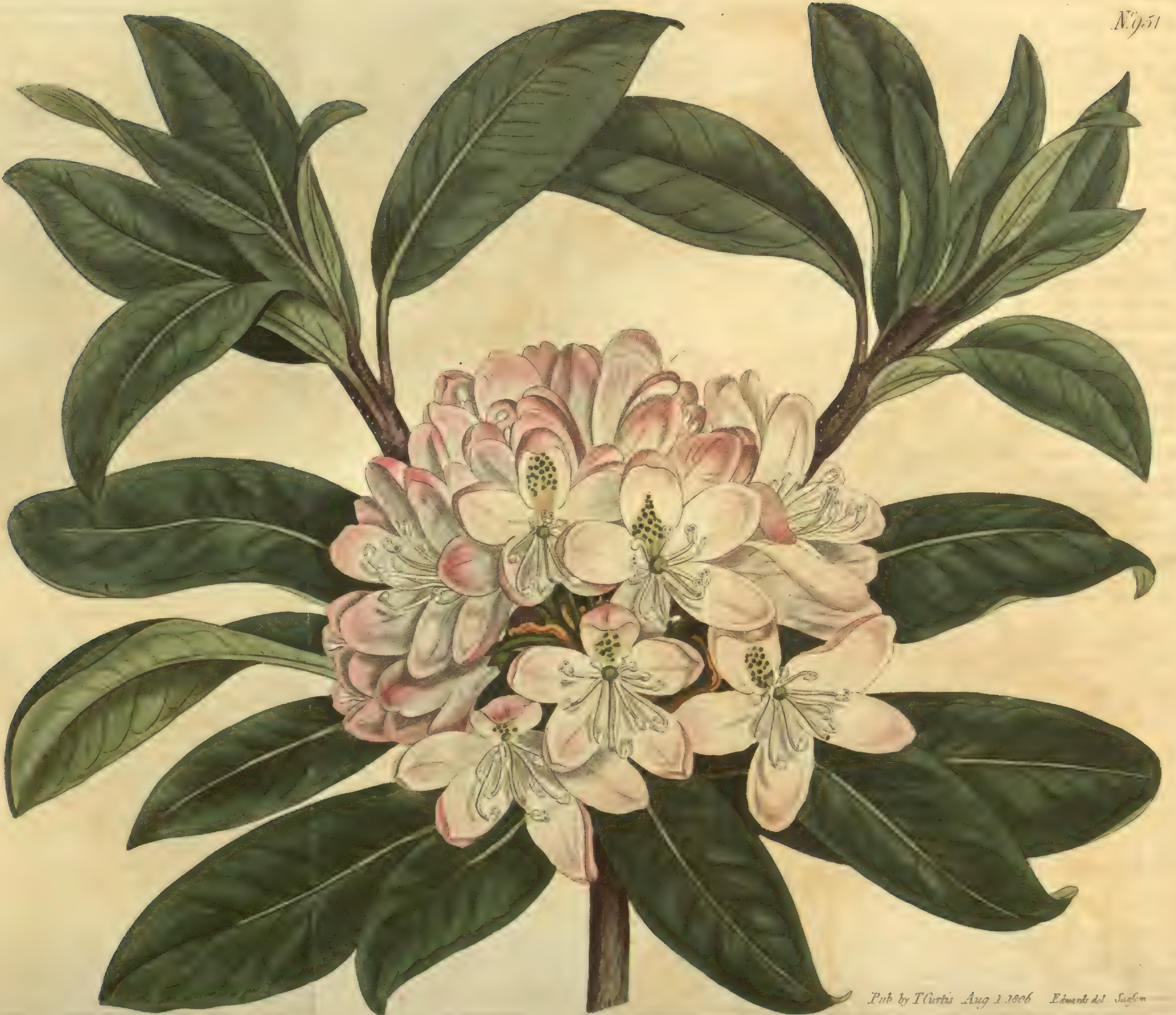
ARUM ſive ARISARUM triphyllum minus, pene atrorubente virginianum. *Pluk. Alm.* 52. *t.* 77. *f.* 5.

This variety, which is by far the moſt beautiful, is alſo of the largeſt growth, on which account we have placed it firſt.

The ARUM *triphyllum* is ſaid by LINNÆUS, who conſidered the genus as gynandrous, to be monœcious, bearing male and female flowers from the ſame root on different ſtalks; we apprehend however that this is a miſtake, and that it is really diœcious, the male and female flowers riſing from different roots; as has certainly been the caſe in ſuch as we have ſeen. Our plant is female, bearing a number of germens, each ſurmounted by a white ſtigma, crowded together at the baſe of the ſpadix. Above theſe are a few ſcattered, irregular, anther-like maſſes, but which do not appear to contain pollen, and as the ſame are found above the ſtamens in the male plant, they may perhaps be conſidered as nectaries.

The footſtalk of the leaf and ſcape are involved in two or three truncated ſheaths of a pale colour ſpotted with purple, the former exceeding the latter in length, ſo that the leaf ſtands over the flower, like an umbrella. In our plant the leaflets were not quite entire; the margins being ſomewhat undulated and repand, which gives them the appearance of being ſlightly toothed, but they are not really ſo. Native of North-America from Canada to Carolina. Probably the Braſilian plant may not be the ſame ſpecies. The roots are apt to periſh from the heat of the ſun in dry weather unleſs planted in the ſhade and a moiſt ſoil, and in ſuch ſituations they are liable to be deſtroyed in the winter; it will be therefore ſafeſt to take them up after the leaves decay, and keep them in ſand till the following ſpring. Flowers in May. Communicated by Meſſrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Vauxhall.

N.º 951



Pub by T Curtis Aug 1. 1806 Edwards del. Sanſom

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. LAUREL-LEAVED RHODODENDRON.

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Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ſubinſundibuliformis. *Stam.* declinata. *Capſ.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON *maximum*; foliis oblongis glabris ſubtus diſcoloribus margine acuto reflexo; umbellis terminalibus congeſtis, corollæ laciniis concavis.

RHODODENDRON *maximum. Sp. Pl.* 563. *Willd. Arb.* 286. *Ejuſd. Sp.* 2. *p.* 607. *Trew. Ehret. p.* 32. *t.* 66. *Wangenh. Amer. p.* 63. *t.* 23. *f.* 49. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 9. *Michaux Fl. Am. Bor.* 1. *p.* 259. *Gærtn. Fruct. v.* 1. *p.* 304. *t.* 63.

KALMIA foliis lanceolato-ovatis nitidis ſubtus ferrugineis, corymbis terminalibus. *Mill. Ic. t.* 229.

CHAMÆRHODODENDROS, lauri folio ſempervirens, floribus bullatis corymboſis. *Cateſb. Car.* 3. *p.* 17. *t.* 17. *f.* 2.

LEDUM lauro-ceraſi folio. *Amœn. Acad.* 2. *p.* 201.

This elegant tree, according to CATESBY, adorns the weſtern and remote parts of Pennſylvania, always growing in the moſt ſteril ſoil, or on the rocky declivities of hills and river banks, in ſhady and moiſt places. MICHAUX ſays it is found from New-England to North-Carolina. In its native ſoil it attains the height of ſixteen feet.

There is much affinity between this tree and the RHODODENDRON *ponticum*, nor do the diſtinguiſhing characters adopted by WILLDENOW ſeem ſufficient; for the leaves of the latter are not of the ſame colour on the under ſurface as the upper, and both are very ſubject to vary in this reſpect, as well as in ſize and form. The flowers of the *maximum* are paler coloured and grow in a much more compact umbel upon ſhorter pedicles; the corolla is more deeply divided and the ſegments are rounder, more concave, and not undulated as in *ponticum*. The difficulty has of late been increaſed by the raiſing of hybrid varieties from an intermixture of the two. The upper ſegment of the corolla, not the lower as is ſaid by WILLDENOW, is rather larger than the reſt, and beautifully ſpotted towards the baſe with green and yellow.

Requires a moiſt ſoil with an admixture of bog-earth and a ſhady ſituation. Bears forcing as well as the *ponticum*, but is not ſo well adapted to this purpoſe from the paleneſs of the flowers, which, in this ſtate, become white, except the upper lacinia. Is rather more apt to be disfigured by the cold eaſterly winds occurring late in the ſeaſon.

Our drawing was made in the ſpring of 1785, at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton, when every ſhrub both of this and *ponticum* produced abundance of flowers in the greateſt perfection. This year not a complete umbel was to be ſeen in the whole collection!

Introduced in 1736, by PETER COLLINSON, Eſq.

No. 952

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Creſcent Sep 1 1806 F. Sanſom sculp.

FRITILLARIA RACEMOSA. BUNCH-FLOWERING FRITILLARIA.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N^um. 664.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *racemoſa;* racemo erecto 4—9-floro, folioſo, ſubſecundo; foliis deorſum numeroſis, ſubconfertis, lineari-acuminatis, planis, glaucis; *Cætera* FRITILLARIÆ *Meleagridis.* G.

FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica. Sp. Pl.* 436. *Syſt. Vegetab. Murr.* 325. *Hort. Upſ.* 81. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 91. excluſis ſemper ſynonymis *Cluſ. app. Lob. adv. Park. Par.* 43. *f.* 11. atque *Bauh. Pin.* 64.

FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica* (β) *ſupra No.* 664. rejectis ſynonimis *Park. Parad.* 43. *f.* 12. *Swert. Flor.* 7. *f.* 2. cum eo *Bauh. Pin.* 64.

FRITILLARIA e foliorum alis florens (δ.) *ſerotina atropurpurea. Hort. Cliff.* 119.

FRITILLARIA nigra floribus adſcendentibus. *Mill. Dict.* 3. rejecto ſynonymo.

This is evidently the plant from which LINNÆUS characterized his *pyrenaica,* a name he adopted under the perſuaſion that it was a variety of the true Pyrenean vegetable he found deſcribed and figured in the works of CLUSIUS and LOBEL; in this error we followed him in the 664th number of this work; ſince then we have obtained a living ſpecimen, and can have no doubt of the ſpecies being as diſtinct from each other as any other two of the ſame genus. In fact, if a variety of any known ſpecies, it muſt be of *Meleagris;* from which however

ever it differs in the characters given above in our ſpecific phraſe. The corolla of *pyrenaica* is of a thick, coriaceous, fleſhy ſubſtance, has a patulous margin, with the alternate ſegments twice as broad as the others and obovate; characters not to be found in our preſent ſubject, the leaves of which are alſo much more numerous, narrower, ſharper, and more ſparſe. Its ſegments are rather leſs acute than thoſe of *meleagris*, and its nectary is rather nearer the baſe of the ſegments than in that, but yet not ſo near as in *pyrenaica;* all three differ from *latifolia*, in having green, ſlenderer, and more patent ſtigmas. As LINNÆUS applied his ſpecific title to this plant, under the idea of its being a variety of the one we have before publiſhed under that name, and which is really of Pyrenean origin, we have thought better to leave that appellation with it (eſpecially as it was alſo included by LINNÆUS in his ſpecies) and adopt another for the preſent plant.

We are ignorant of its real habitat, poſſibly a mere variety of *Meleagris*. Blooms ſomewhat later than that or *pyrenaica;* quite ſcentleſs.

Our drawing was made from Mr. WILLIAMS's collection at Turnham-Green. Cultivated here in the time of MILLER.

Probably FRITILLARIA *hiſpanica umbellifera* of BAUHIN, PARKINSON and SWERTIUS, is really a variety of the *pyrenaica;* but this we have not yet met with. *G.*

ORNITHOGALUM UNIFOLIUM (β). GIBRALTAR STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 653 & 746. *Obſ.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *unifolium. Vid. ſupra Num.* 935.
(β) ſpica ſubcylindraceo, multifloro, conferto, floribus erectis, odoratis; foliis 2—3, breviter cuſpidatis. *G.*
ORNITHOGALUM *concinnum. Saliſb. Prod. Hort.* 240.
ORNITHOGALUM *nanum. Var.* 2. foliis tribus, ſcapo unico in eodem bulbo. *Brot. Flor. Luſit.* 1. 250. ?

We cannot bring ourſelves to think this any other than a variety of the above ſpecies. This variety is ſaid to have been found in the country near Gibraltar, whence it was received in 1780, by the late Dr. FOTHERGILL. Flowers ſweet-ſcented. Should be ſheltered in a pit or garden frame.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the very ſelect collection of Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman, at Turnham-Green. *G.*

No. 953

Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Creſcent Sep. 1. 1806 F. Sanſom sculp.

N.º 954

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S.t Geo: Crescent Sep 1 1806. F Sansom sc.

TRILLIUM CERNUUM. NODDING-FLOWERED TRILLIUM.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRYGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. $N^{um.}$ 470.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRILLIUM *cernuum* flore pedunculato, cernuo. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 484. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 490. *Mill. Dict.* 1. *Smith Spicil. t.* 4. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 216.

SOLANUM *triphyllum*, flore hexapetalo carneo. *Cat. Car.* 1. 45. *t.* 45.

PARIS foliis ternis, flore pedunculato nutante. *Cold. Noveb.* 1. 45.

After the detailed deſcription in Dr. SMITH's SPICILEGIUM, we need not make any addition in this place, except it be to remark, that a perfect trilocular fruit, ſuch as repreſented in his figure, is in this genus at leaſt dubious. The receptacle of the ſeeds is in this ſpecies formed by a projection going off from the middle of three of the ſides, but terminating with a thickened extremity before it reaches the centre of the fruit. In ſuch a conſtruction, of courſe, the ſhrinking of the receptacles of the ſeeds may occaſion what appears to be a three-celled ovary to become one-celled in the ripe fruit. Moreover a difference in the length of the receptacle of the ſeeds in the different ſpecies of the ſame genus, extending in one nearly or quite to the centre of the fruit, in another leſs than half-way towards the centre, though evidently making no eſſential difference, will give in the former caſe the appearance of a three-celled, in the latter that of a one-celled fruit. This obſervation will probably explain the ſeeming contradiction in the formation of the fruit in this genus. Whether the three ſeminal receptacles in any caſe perfectly unite in the centre, as deſcribed by Mr. SALISBURY in Paradiſus Londinenſis, No. 35, deſerves to be further examined; in this ſpecies they are certainly free towards the centre and attached to the ſides of the fruit only.

A hardy plant, requiring ſhade, and to be planted in bog-earth. Found by MICHAUX in mountainous places in Upper Carolina, by KALM in Canada, and by Mr. MENZIES in Nova-Scotia. Cultivated here by MILLER.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Meſſrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Vauxhall.

UVULARIA PERFOLIATA (α). PERFOLIATE UVULARIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 916.

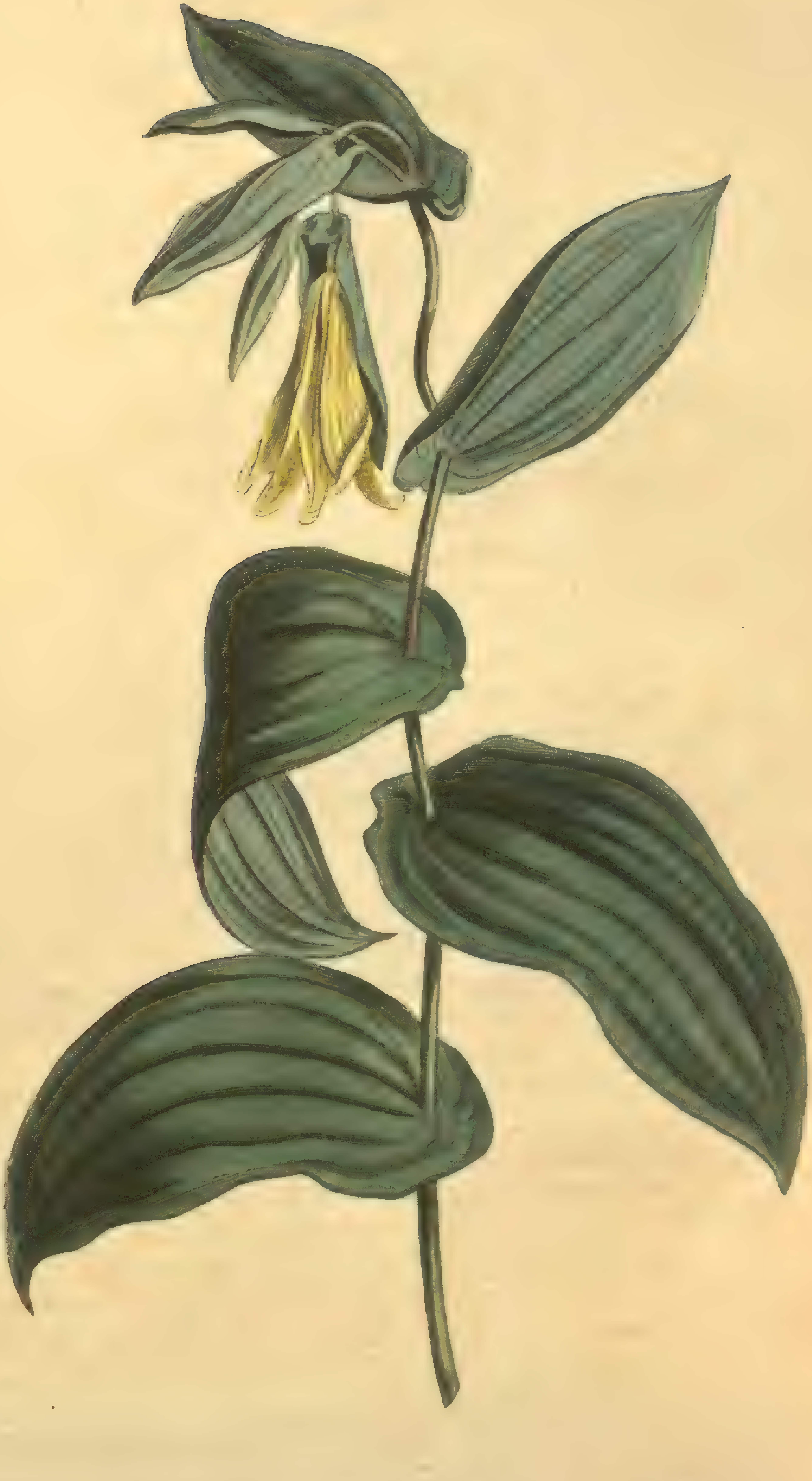
Specific Character and Synonyms.

UVULARIA *perfoliata;* foliis perfoliatis, ellipticis, obtuſis; corolla campanulata, intus ſcabrata; antheris cuſpidatis. *Exot. Bot. v. 1. p. 97.*
UVULARIA *perfoliata. Linn. Sp. Pl. 437. Mill. Dict. 2. Hort. Kew. 1. 434. Willd. Sp. Plant. 2. 94. Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer. 1. 199.*
(α) *major;* calyce luteo. *Mich. l. c.*
POLYGONUM ramoſum flore luteo major. *Corn. Canad. 38. t. 39.*
(β) *minor;* calyce pallide-exalbido. *Mich. l. c.*
UVULARIA *perfoliata. Exot. Bot. t. 49.*

Since we have not ſeen the living ſpecimen of this ſpecies, we do not pretend to add to or alter what has been ſaid of the plant in the *Exotic Botany*. According to the figures, our plant ſeems to us to partake equally of Dr. SMITH's *flava* and *perfoliata*. MICHAUX has two varieties, poſſibly his (α) is the *flava* of Dr. SMITH. We ſtrongly ſuſpect all theſe plants will be found to be mere varieties of each other: (α) was found by MICHAUX in Canada and on the very high mountains of Carolina; (β) in the mountains of middling height in Carolina and Virginia. MILLER ſays the ſpecies is perfectly hardy, and ſhould be planted in a hazel loam not too ſtiff nor wet; may be propagated by parting the roots about Michaelmas, but not oftener than every third year. Blooms in April and May.

Our drawing was made from a plant ſent us by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green. *G.*

No. 955



ards del Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo: Creſcent Sep. 1 1806 F. Sanſom sc.

Scalia Jaceoides. Knap-Weed Scalia.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* piloſus, ſcaber, ſeſſilis. *Corollæ* radii infundibuliformes, irregulares.

Σκαλίας, nomen a Theophraſto cuidam hujus ordinis plantæ adhibitum.

SCALIA *jaceoides.*

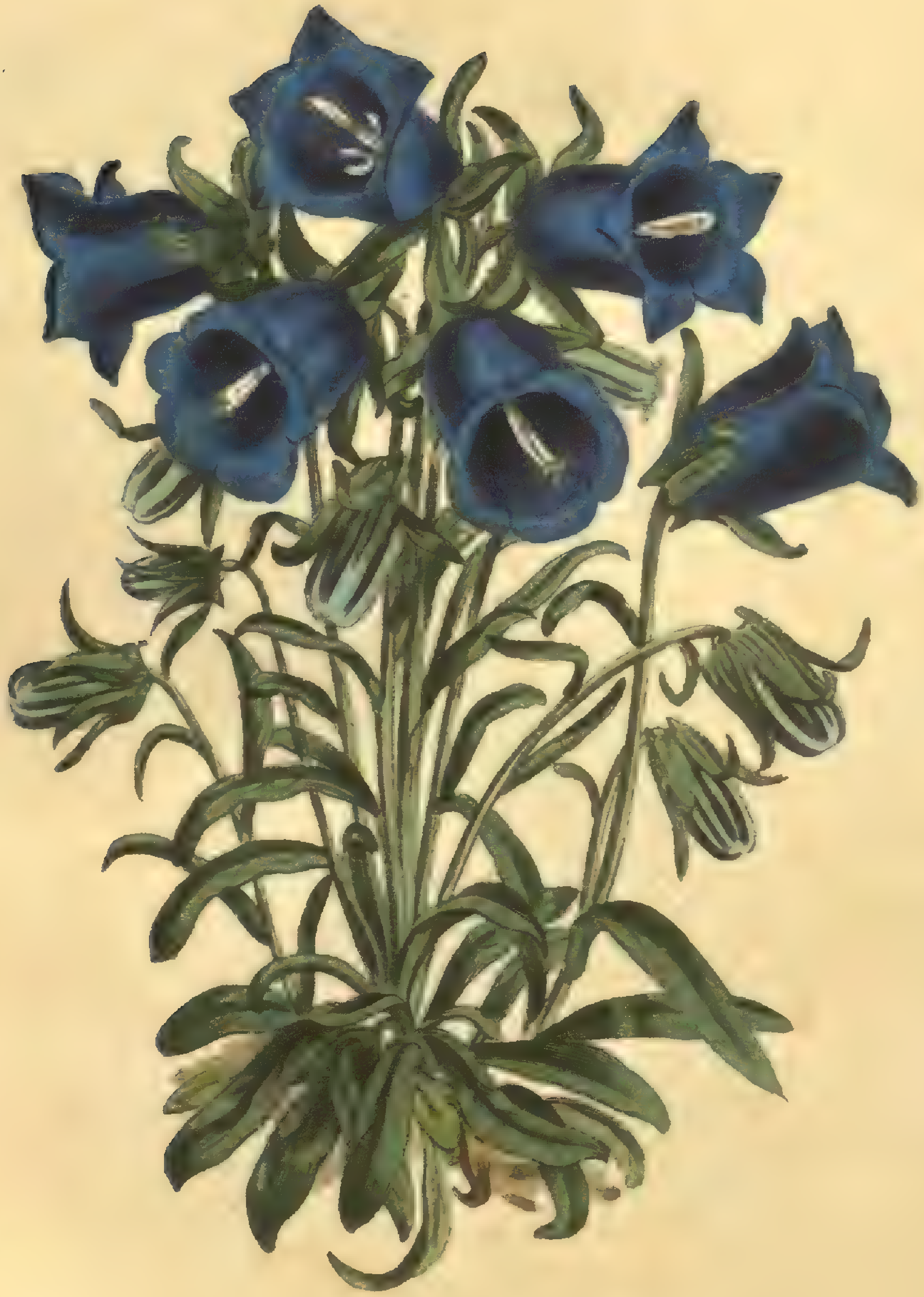
Descr. *Root* fleſhy, tap-ſhaped? perennial. *Stem* erect, round, ſomewhat woolly, a little branched at the upper part. *Leaves* alternate, ſeſſile, ſpatulate-lanceolate, with rough margins, obſcurely three-ribbed; the midrib much ſtouter than the lateral ones. *Flowers* uniformly yellow, ſolitary, on long, more or leſs ſcaly peduncles. *Calyx* ſubgloboſe, imbricate, ſcales linear, terminated with a broader, ovate-acuminate, ſcarioſe appendix. *Corollæ* of the radius female, funnel-ſhaped: tube filiform: limb ſomewhat irregularly cut into from three to five narrow laciniæ. *Corollæ* of the diſk many, hermaphrodite, funnel-ſhaped: tube filiform below. *Receptacle* naked, dotted, flat. *Seeds* oblong, rough, crowned with a ſeſſile hairy ſcabrous pappus, thoſe of the diſk and of the radius ſimilar.

In habit, but not colour, this plant much reſembles Centaurea *nigra*, and has the ſame rigid rough aſpect; but belonging to a different order in the Linnean ſyſtem, and having a naked receptacle, it will not unite in the ſame genus with it. A native of New South-Wales, and boaſts no great beauty, but as few ſyngeneſious plants have as yet found their way from that country into our gardens, it may be admitted for its rarity. May be treated as a hardy greenhouſe plant. Propagated by ſeeds, which however are not always perfected with us. Flowers in May and continues a long time in bloom. Introduced by Mr. Loddiges of Hackney.

N.º 956

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent Sep 1 1806 F. Sansom sculp

No 957



Syd Edwards del. Pub by T.Curtis, St. Geo Creſcent Sep.1.1806. F.Sansom sculp

CAMPANULA ALPINA. ALPINE BELL-FLOWER.

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Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capſ.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *alpina*; caulo ſimplici pedunculis unifloris axillaribus diphyllis. *Jacq. Vind.* 210. *Jacq. Auſtr.* 2. *t.* 118. *Sp. Pl.* 1669. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 909. *Reich.* 463. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* *a.* 37.

CAMPANULA foliis ellipticis hirſutis, petiolis alaribus unifloris, floribus glabris. *Hall. Helv. n.* 695.

CAMPANULA alpina pumila lanuginoſa. *Bauh. Pin.* 94.

TRACHELIUM pumilum alpinum. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 171. *Ejuſd. Pann.* 687. *Park. Herb.* 645. 9. *Raii Hiſt.* 736. 21.

A native of the Alps of Switzerland and Schneberg in Auſtria. The reflexed angles between the erect ſegments of the calyx are ſo very ſhort, that it may admit of doubt whether it ſhould have been arranged in the third or in the firſt ſection of this extenſive genus. The capſule is trilocular. It varies with pale aſh-coloured flowers, and bright blue, inclined to violet. Is a hardy perennial, but requires the ſame careful treatment as other alpine plants. Introduced from Auſtria by Mr. LODDIGES, by whom it was communicated to us in flower at the latter-end of April. It continued for ſome weeks in high beauty, and is indeed a very ornamental little plant.

GOODIA LOTIFOLIA. LOTUS-LEAVED GOODIA.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. Lab. ſuperius abbreviatum, 2-dentatum; inferius tridentatum, productius. *Carina* corollæ truncata. *Legum.* pedicellatum, complanatum, dorſo gibbum, 2-ſpermum. *Stigma* capitatum.

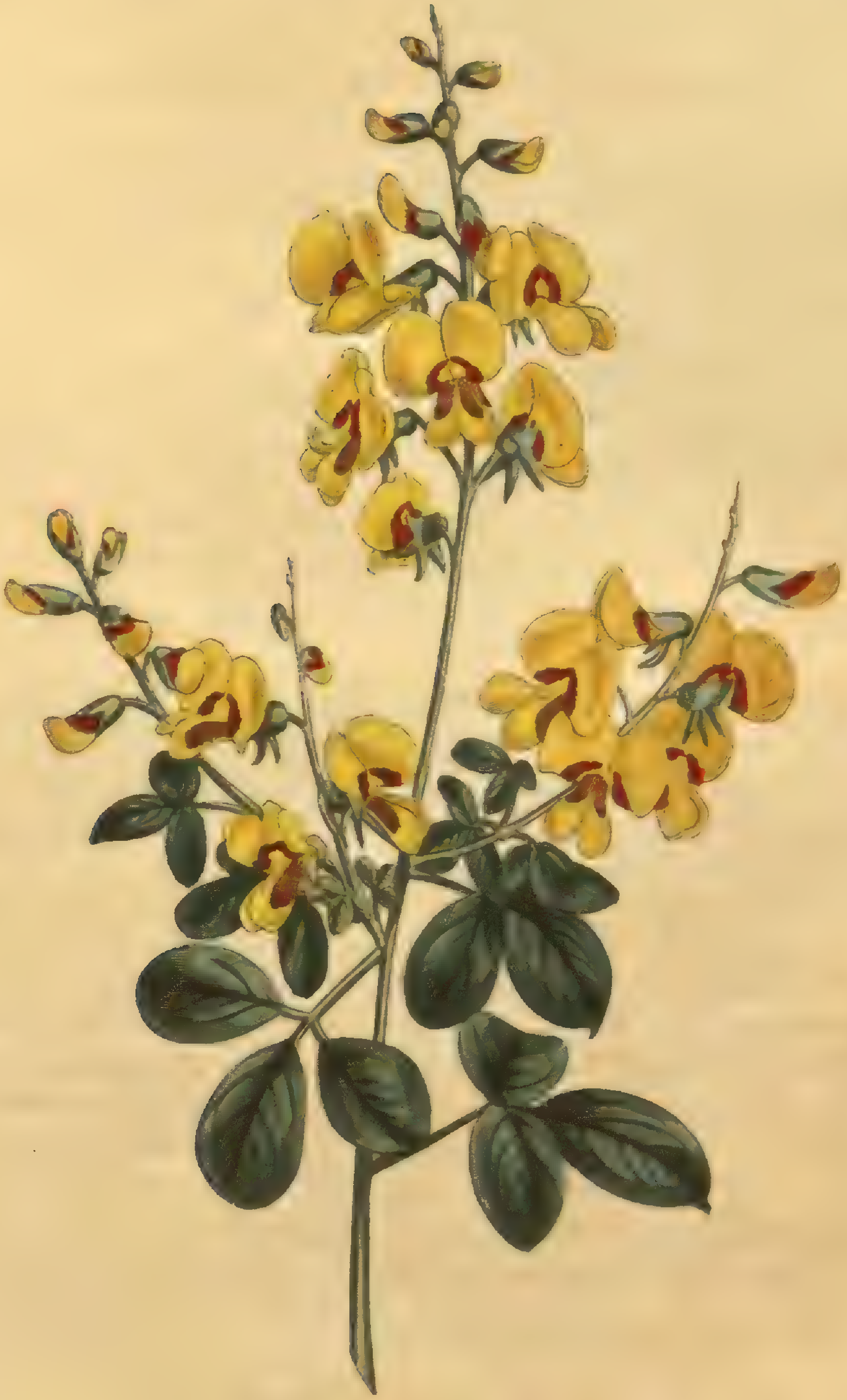
GOODIA *lotifolia. Saliſb. in Parad. Lond.* 41.

Our drawing of this plant was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, more than two years ago. We had before ſeen and deſcribed it in Mr. Hibbert's collection at Clapham-Common, but were not able to ſatisfy ourſelves perfectly reſpecting its native country; ſuſpecting from its habit, ſo very different from that of moſt of the Leguminoſæ from New-Holland, that it was in reality a production of the Cape of Good Hope. We are informed however in the Paradiſus Londinenſis, that it was found in New South-Wales, by Peter Good, and ſeeds of it tranſmitted by him to the Royal Garden at Kew.

This induſtrious Gardener was induced by his love of plants to leave a lucrative employment and repair to ſo diſtant a country to collect ſeeds for his Majeſty; in which ſervice he died. By naming this plant after him, Mr. Salisbury has endeavoured to perpetuate his memory, a duty which, we underſtand, Mr. Brown, ſince his return from New South-Wales, had intimated his intention of fulfilling.

It is a hardy greenhouſe ſhrub of handſome growth. Flowers in May, June, and July. Propagated by cuttings and ſeeds.

N. 958



S. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo Creſcent Sep 1 1806 F. Sanſom sculp

CLEMATIS CALYCINA. MINORCA VIRGIN'S-BOWER.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 4—6. *Semina* caudata.

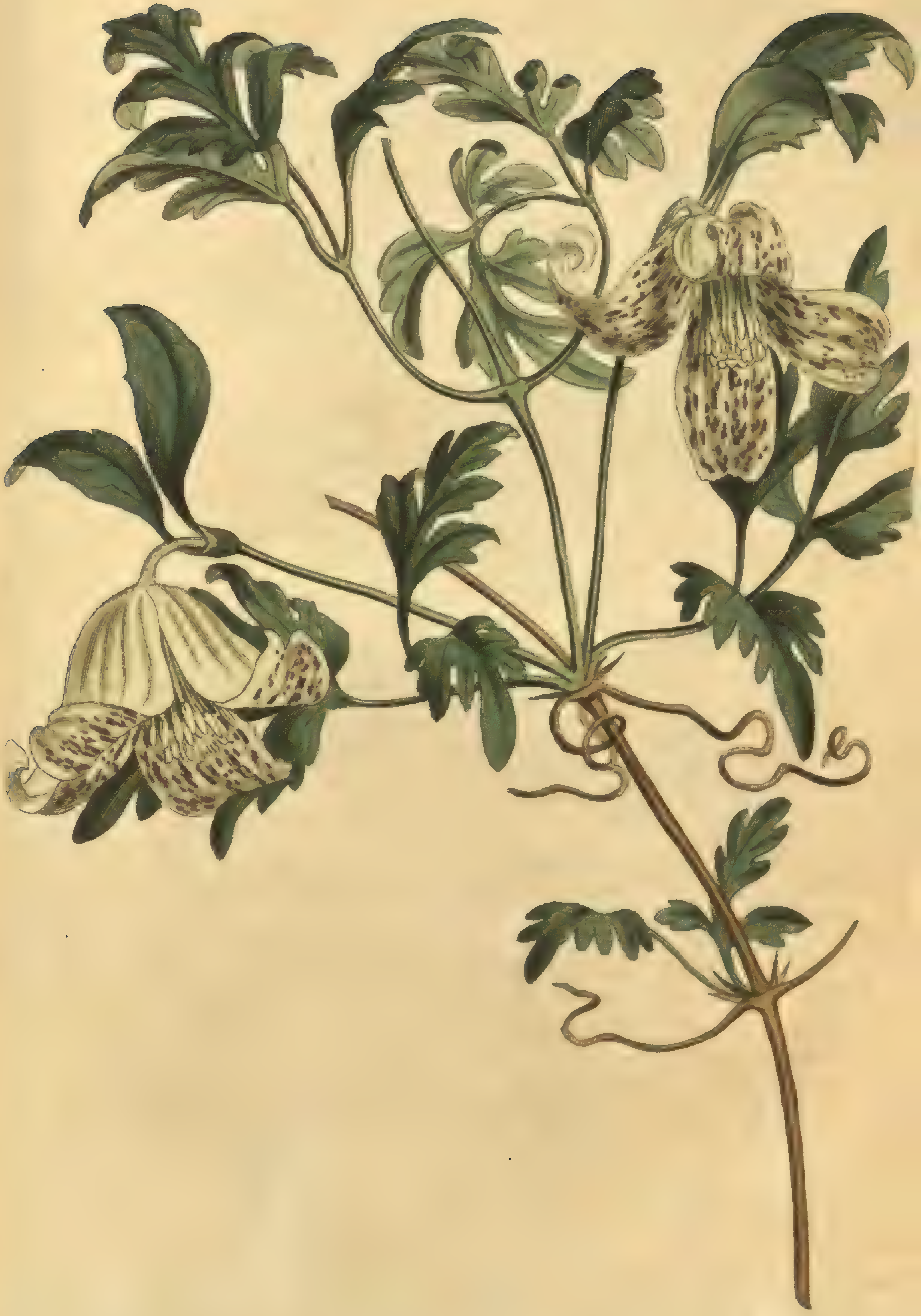
Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *calycina*; involucro calycino approximato, foliis ternatis, intermedio tripartito. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 259. *Vahl. Symb.* 3. *p.* 75. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov.* 2. *t.* 26. *ined. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1289. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 16.

CLEMATIS *balearica*; ſcandens, foliis compoſitis tenuiter laciniatis, floribus calyculatis lateralibus, petalis interne guttatis. *Lamarck Encycl.* 2. *p.* 44.

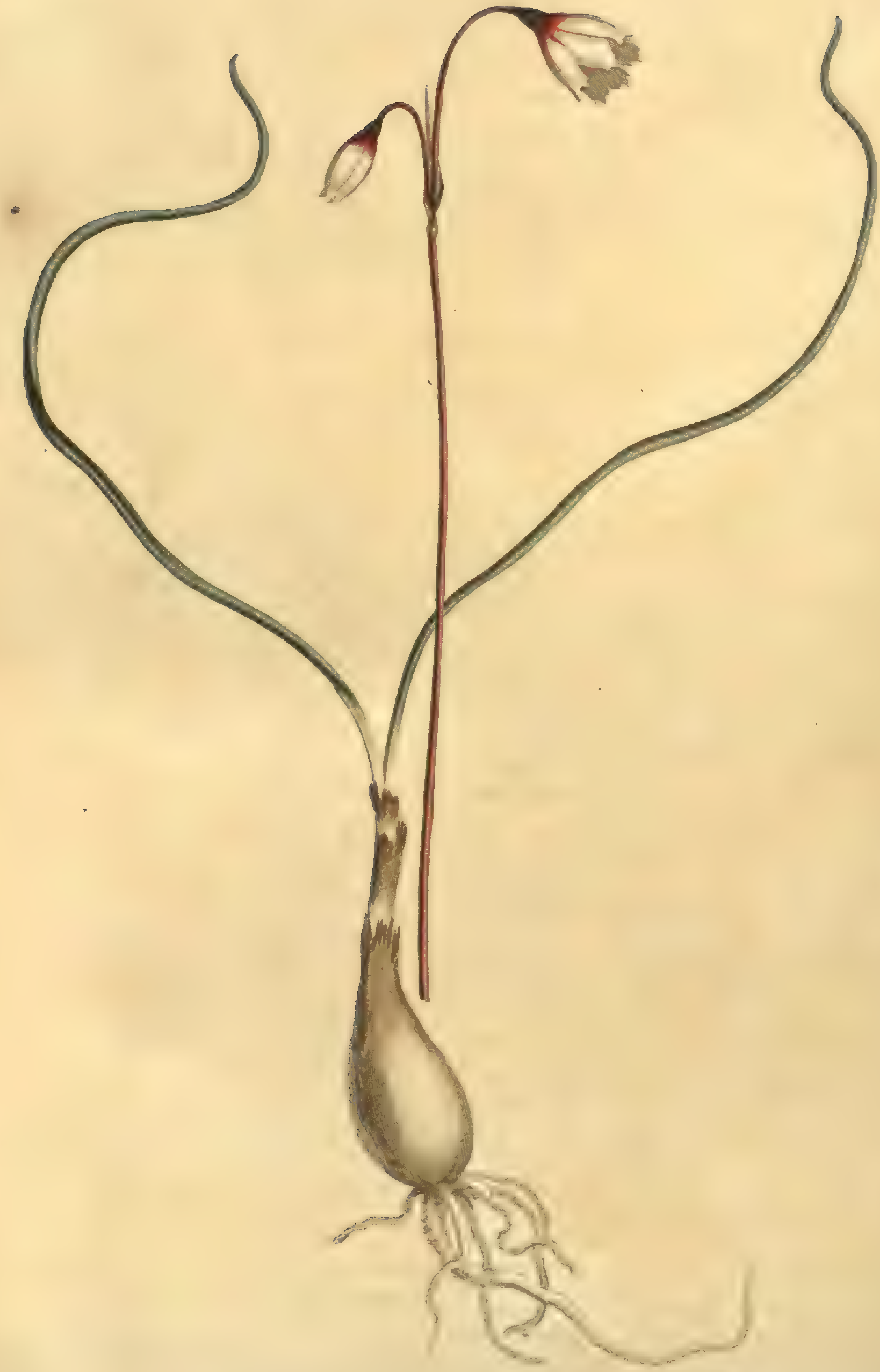
Our drawing of this rare ſpecies of CLEMATIS, a native of the Iſland of Minorca, was taken at Mr. MALCOLM's nurſery at Kenſington. It requires the protection of a good green-houſe. Produces its flowers in the winter. Propagated by layers with difficulty. Introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, in 1783, by M. THOUIN.

No. 959



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Sept. 1. 1806. F. Sansom sculp.

No. 960



Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Creſcent Oct. 1 1806 F. Sanſom sculp.

LEUCOJUM AUTUMNALE. AUTUMNAL SNOW-FLAKE.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campaniformis, 6-partita, apicibus, incraſſata. *Stigma* ſimplex.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LEUCOJUM *autumnale*; ſpatha ſub-biflora: laciniis tridentatis, ſtylis foliiſque filiformibus.

LEUCOJUM *autumnale. Spec. Pl.* 414. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 30. *Reich.* 2. *p.* 16. *Læfl. It.* 136. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 406. *Brot. Fl. Luſ. v.* 1. *p.* 552. *Desfont. Atl.* 1. *p.* 281. *Porret Voy. v.* 2. *p.* 144. *Parad. Lond.* 21. *Ic. Opt.*

LEUCOJUM bulboſum autumnale. *Bauh. Pin.* 56. *Cluſ. Hiſp.* 271. *f.* 272. *Dod. Purg.* 410. *Pempt.* 230. *f.* 4. *Park. Parad.* 110. 2. *t.* 107. *f.* 10. *Raii Hiſt.* 1145. *Ger. Emac.* 148. *f.* 5. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 593. *fig.* 1. *Beſl. Hort. Eyſt. Ord.* 3. *aut.*

LEUCOJUM bulboſum tenuifolium minus flore rubello. *Griſl. Virid. Luſ. n.* 1573.

TRICOPHYLLUM. *Rencalm. Spec.* 101. *t.* 100.

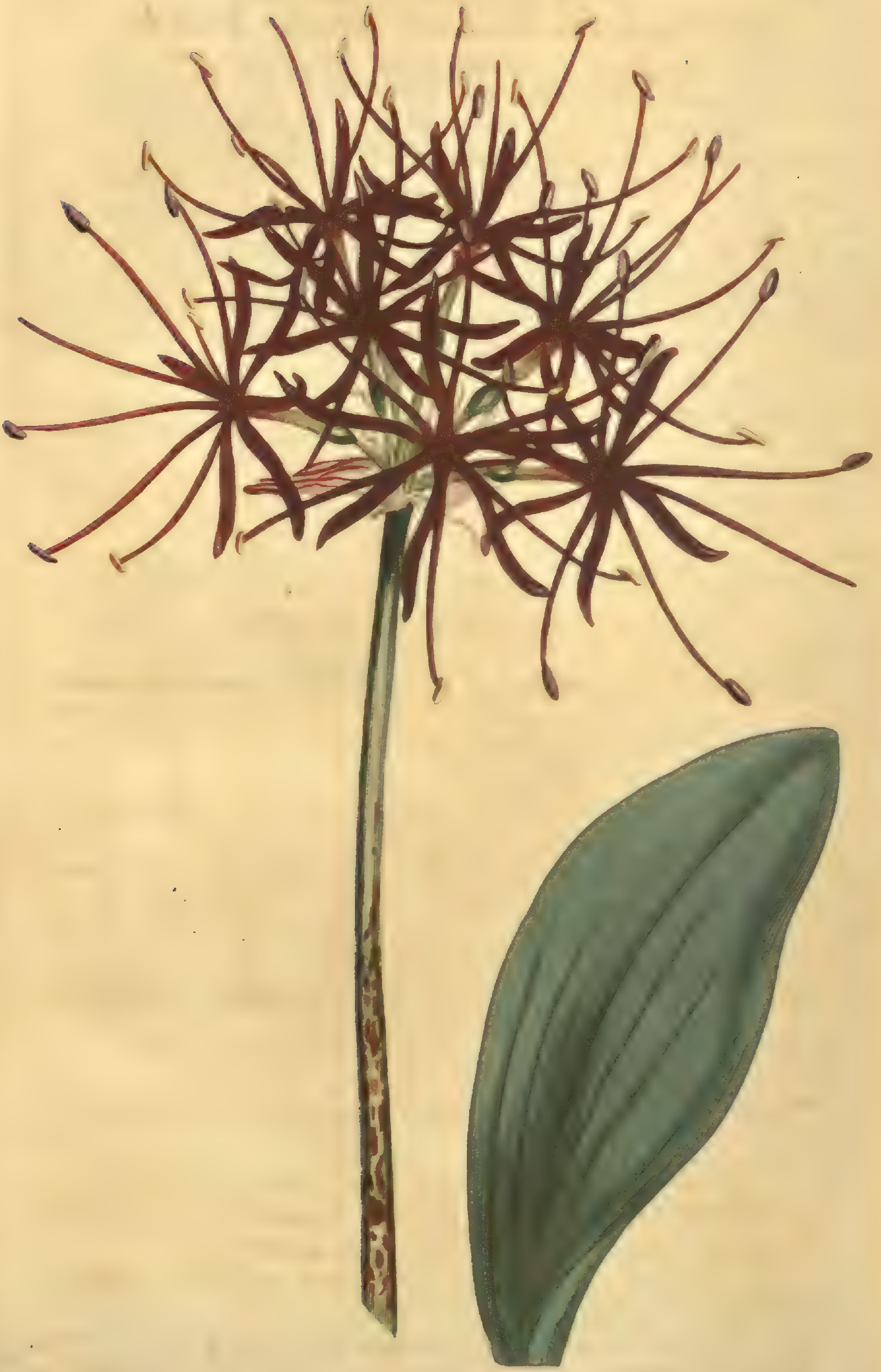
This modeſt little plant is a native of Spain, Portugal, and the neighbourhood of Algiers, growing on the dry ſandy hills; we have received ſpecimens alſo from the rock of Gibraltar, gathered by our friend Mr. WEBER, Surgeon to a German regiment in his Majeſty's ſervice.

BROTERO has another ſpecies or rather variety very ſimilar to Leucojum autumnale, which he calls *trichophyllum*, in this the petals are acute, not tridentate.

Every author who has deſcribed this plant agrees that it has uſually two, ſometimes one, but very rarely three flowers from the ſame ſpathe, yet all continue to ſay ſpatha *multiflora*; it appears to be much more conſtant to the character of *two-flowered* than L. *vernum* does to that of *one-flowered*.

Our drawing was taken from a ſpecimen communicated by Meſſrs. Napier and Chandler, Vauxhall. It flowers, as the name denotes, in the autumn, coming up without leaves, which with us ſeldom appear till the flowering is entirely over, ſometimes not till the ſpring; but in moſt of the ſpecimens we received from Gibraltar the leaves appear with the flower, though much ſhorter than they afterwards grow; much the ſame as in Clusius's figure, from which all the other figures of the older authors were copied except our Parkinson, who however coarſe, is uſually original.

N.º 961



Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St Geo: Creſcent. Oct 1. 1806. F Sansom sculp

HÆMANTHUS MULTIFLORUS. MANY-FLOWERED BLOOD-FLOWER.

* *

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum polyphyllum, multiflorum. *Cor.* 6-partita ſupera. *Bacca* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HÆMANTHUS *multiflorus*; foliis tribus ovato-ſanceolatis acuminatis carinatis undulatis erectis, umbella congeſta globoſa, petalis patentibus. *Martyn & Nodder, Monog. Ic. opt. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 25. *Bot. Repoſ.* 318. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 8.

SATYRIUM e Guinea. *Vallet Hort. t.* 33. *De Bry Floril. t.* 44. *Swert. Floril.* 1. *p.* 63. *f.* 3. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 491. § 12. *t.* 12. *f.* 11. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. *p.* 110. *f.* 3.

HYACINTHO affinis africana, caule maculato. *Seb. Muſ.* 1. *p.* 20. *t.* 12. *f.* 1, 2, 3.

From the firſt eſtabliſhment of a colony at Sierra-Leone, the bulbs of this beautiful flower have frequently been imported from thence, and is rather common in our ſtoves.

The ſpathe generally divides into three parts and is patent or reflected, not erect, as in HÆMANTHUS *coccineus*, from which ſpecies it differs alſo in radication and foliation, the fibres growing from the ſummit of the bulb and the leaves, embracing

one another at their baſes, ſo as to form a ſpotted ſtalk, riſing ſeveral inches above the ground; in all which circumſtances it agrees with HÆMANTHUS *puniceus*.

Being a native of ſo warm a climate as the Coaſt of Guinea, the bark-ſtove is neceſſary to its preſervation; and even there few have been ſo ſucceſsful as to flower the ſame plant repeatedly; though imported bulbs will blow without the aid of artificial heat.

Introduced into the Paris garden more than two hundred years ago by M. ROBIN, Jun. and figured at the time by VALLET in his Jardin du Roy Henry IV. Of this inaccurate figure, thoſe of DE BRY, SWEERTIUS, RUDBECK, and MORISON, are more or leſs mutilated copies; SEBA's is different and better; NODDER's is excellent, and was drawn in 1795 from a plant which flowered at Mr. PARKER's, at South-Lambeth, among the firſt received from Sierra-Leone; ours was taken about the ſame time, from a bulb which flowered very weakly, but on account of its ſize appeared better ſuited to our work. The umbel frequently contains from forty to ſixty bloſſoms.

WILLDENOW, without having ſeen the plant, has deſcribed the peduncles to be jointed, as they are repreſented in VALLET's figure, and this would undoubtedly be an excellent diſtinguiſhing character, but unfortunately nothing of the kind exiſts.

No. 962

Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Creſcent Oct 1 1806. F Sanſom sculp

FRITILLARIA PERSICA (β). LESSER PERSIAN FRITILLARY.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 664.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *perſica;* racemo nudiuſculo, foliis obliquis. *Hort. Upſ.* 82. *Sp. Pl.* 436. *Reich.* 2. 47. *Willd.* 2. 90. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 2.
FRITILLARIA racemo nudo terminali. *Hort. Cliff.* 119.
LILIUM Perſicum. *Bauh. Pin.* 79. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. *p.* 183. *f.* 1. *De Bry Floril.* 63. *Swert. Floril.* 44. *f.* 1. *Dod. Pempt.* 220. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *ſ.* 4. *t.* 19. *f.* 1. *Park. Parad.* 29. *f.* 2. *Ger. Em.* 201. *Raii Hiſt.* 1106. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 699. *f.* 2.
LILIUM ſuſianum. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 130. *Hiſp.* 130, 131.
(β) FRITILLARIA *racemoſa. Mill. Dict.*
FRITILLARIA minima. *Swert. Floril.* 7. *f.* 2.
FRITILLARIA ramoſa, ſive Lilium Perſicum minus. *Moriſ. Bleſ.* 266.

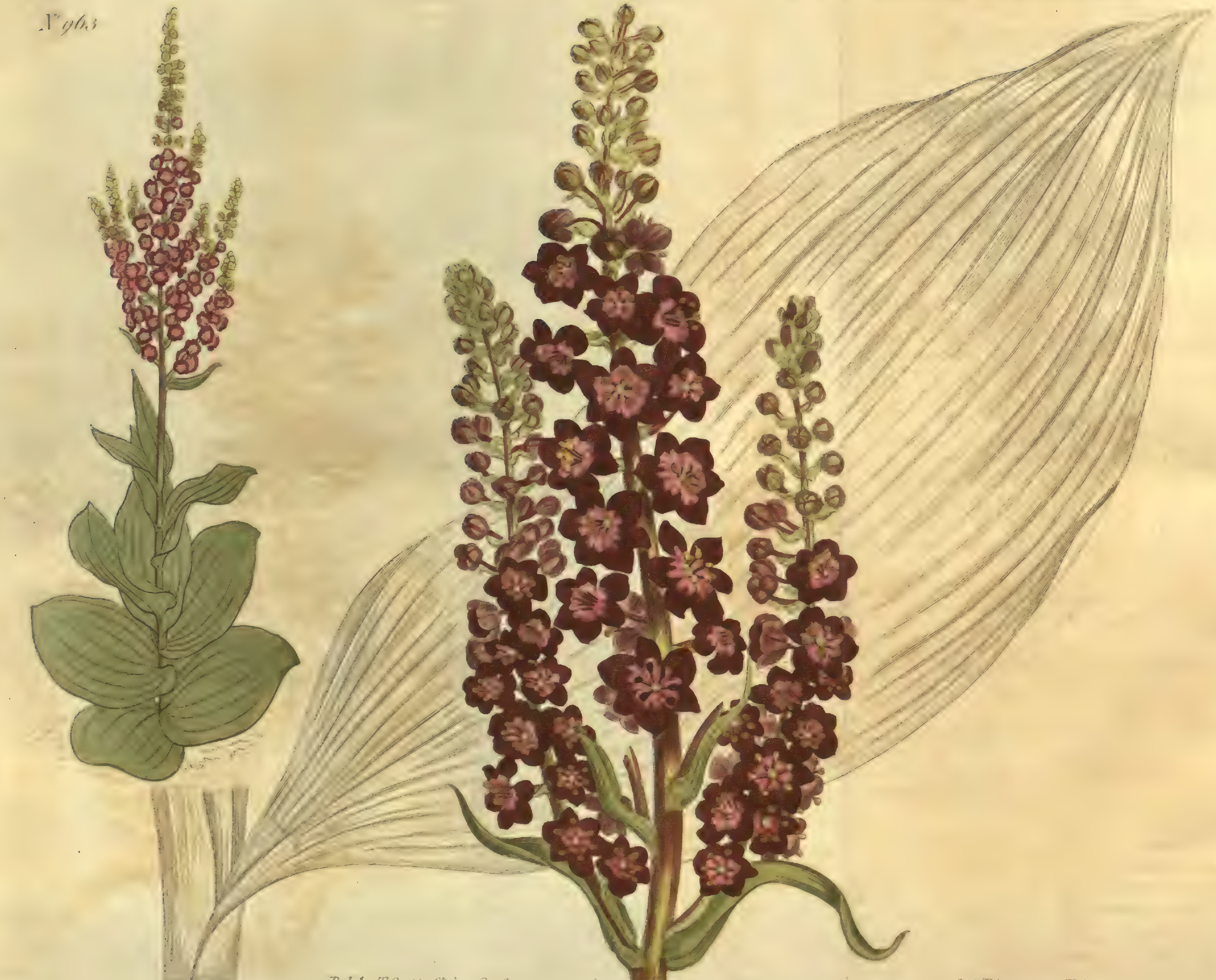
Varies in ſtature from ſix inches to three feet, bearing from twelve to fifty flowers, growing in a pyramidal form.

Probably of Perſian origin; but, as we are told by PARKINSON, was introduced to this country from Turkey, by merchants trading to that country, and "in eſpecial by the "procurement of Mr. NICHOLAS LETE, a lover of all fair "flowers."

The root is obſerved to be free from the offenſive ſmell of its congener the Crown-Imperial; but to make up for this, the taſte of it is, according to JOHN BAUHIN, horribly bitter (peramarus horribilis). It appears to be perfectly hardy, and eaſily propagated by its bulbs; yet is leſs common than it deſerves, being a very deſirable flower. Bloſſoms in April and May.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WILLIAMS's, Turnham-Green.

No 963



Pub by T. Curtis St Geo. Creſcent Oct 1.1806.

Syd Edwards del. F. Sanſom sc

VERATRUM NIGRUM. DARK-FLOWERED VERATRUM.

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Claſs and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA, *ſeu* HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPHROD. *Cal.* 0. *Cor.* 6-petala. *Stam.* 6. *Piſt.* 3. *Capſ.* 3. polyſpermæ.

MASC. *Cal.* 0. *Cor.* 6-petala. *Stam.* 6. *Piſt.* rudimentum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERATRUM *nigrum*; racemo compoſito, corollis patentiſſimis. *Sp. Pl.* 1479. *Reich.* 4. 297. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 422. *Scop. Carn. n.* 1234. *Jacq. Auſtr.* 4. *p.* 18. *t.* 336. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 3. *Kniph. Cent.* 4. *n.* 91.
VERATRUM flore atrorubente. *Tourn. Inſt.* 273.
HELLEBORUS albus flore atrorubente. *Bauh. Pin.* 186. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 485. *ſ.* 12. *t.* 4. *f.* 2. *Beſl. Hort. Eyſt. Pl. Æſt. Ord.* 8. *t.* 9.
HELLEBORUS albus præcox atrorubente flore. *Park. Theat.* 216. *n.* 2. *t.* 217. *n.* 2. *Ger. Emac.* 440. *f.* 2.

This ſtately herbaceous plant is a native of Auſtria and perfectly hardy. MILLER obſerves, that it ſhould be planted in an open ſituation, as, when near to walls or hedges, it is apt to be disfigured by ſnails; from whence he infers that it muſt be leſs acrid than the White Hellebore, which is rarely touched by them. Flowers in June and July. Is an old inhabitant of our gardens, being cultivated by JOHN GERARD, in 1596. We received our ſpecimen from Mr. SPON, Nurſeryman, at Egham.

N° 964

Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Creſcent Oct. 1 1806. Edwards del. Sc.

CELSIA CRETICA. GREAT-FLOWERED CELSIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* rotata. *Filamenta* barbata. *Capſ.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CELSIA *cretica* foliis inferioribus ſinuatis petiolatis, ſuperioribus cordatis amplexicaulibus, filamentis inferioribus lævibus. *Solander MSS.*

CELSIA *cretica.* *Linn. Suppl.* 281. *Syſt. Veg.* 469. *Vahl. Symb.* 3. *p.* 80. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 280. *Reich.* 3. 151. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 344. *Desfont. Atl.* 2. *p.* 57. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

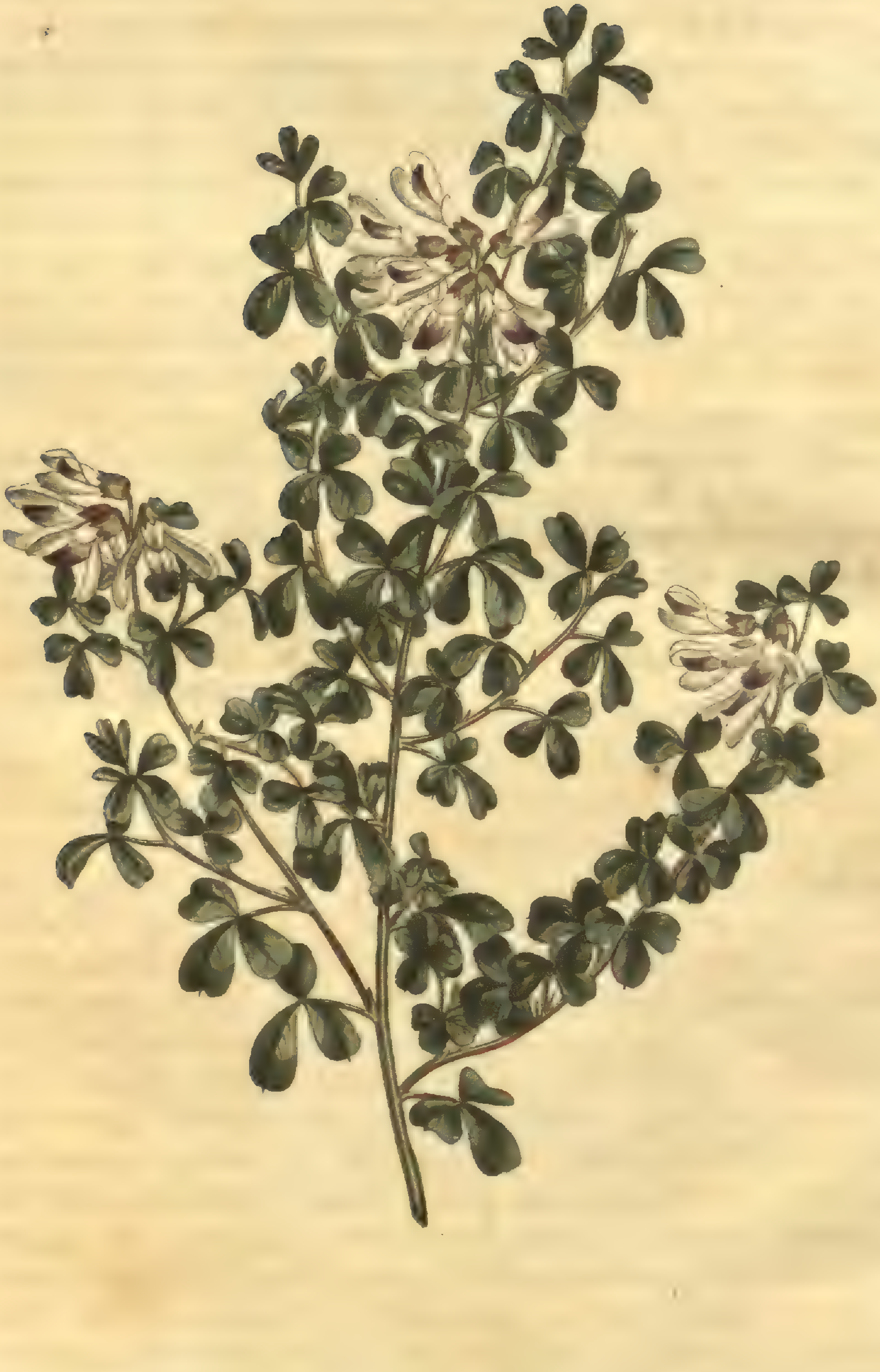
The figure in MILLER's Icones (Pl. 273) generally quoted as a ſynonym, does not appear to belong to this plant; ſo that we do not know that any repreſentation of it has been before given.

The ſyſtematic arrangement of this plant has hitherto been at variance with natural affinity; if more attention had been paid to the latter, it would hardly have been diſtinguiſhed from VERBASCUM, ſeveral ſpecies of which have the hairy filaments of unequal length and arranged in a ſimilar manner. In one, of which we intend ſoon to give a figure, the upper ſtamens exactly reſemble thoſe of CELSIA *cretica*, but are three in number inſtead of two: ſo that here are two plants minutely correſponding, both in habit and fructification, excepting that one of them has only four ſtamens the other five, from which circumſtance one is joined to Celſia and arranged in the fourteenth claſs, the other is a Verbaſcum and belongs to the fifth! GÆRTNER, who examined CELSIA *orientalis*, diſtinguiſhed this genus from Verbaſcum by the different ſtructure of the capſule, obſerving that in the former the diſſepiment between the cells is ſingle and contrary to the valves, in the latter double, formed by the inflected margins of the valves. In this reſpect too CELSIA *cretica* belongs to the genus Verbaſcum; and this circumſtance would have overcome our unwillingneſs to make any change in eſtabliſhed names, ſatisfied that in uniting this plant with Verbaſcum we ſhould have been cloſely treading in the footſteps of nature; but the examination of CELSIA *Arcturus*, which differs from the other ſpecies, and from Verbaſcum, in having oppoſite leaves, makes us again heſitate, for in this too we find the capſule of Verbaſcum. On this account we have thought it ſafeſt to retain this plant in its former ſituation, till both genera ſhall have been more accurately examined.

The CELSIA *cretica* is a ſhewy biennial, readily propagated by ſeeds, requiring to be protected from froſt. Flowers in June, July, and Auguſt. Is a native of Crete, the fields about Algiers and Tunis, and ſaid in Hortus Kewenſis to have been introduced into this country from the Eaſt-Indies by M. THOUIN in 1776.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton.

N° 965



Syd. Edwards del. Pub by I. Curtis, St Geo. Creſcent, Oct 1. 1806. F. Sanſom sculp

LODDIGESIA OXALIDIFOLIA. OXALIS-LEAVED LODDIGESIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Vexillum alis carinaque pluries minus!

Specific Name and Synonym.

LODDIGESIA *oxalidifolia.*
CROTALARIA *oxalidifolia.* Hortulanis.

DESC. A low branched ſhrub. *Leaves* alternate, trifoliate, on long filiform petioles, in the axils of which is a pair of ſubulate, minute, falling ſtipules: *leaflets* obcordate, mucronulate, quite entire, ſmooth. *Flowers* terminal, from three to eight, in an umbel, on ſhort peduncles, drooping. *Bractes* two, minute, ſubulate. *Calyx* coloured, hollowed at the baſe, ſomewhat inflated, 5-toothed: teeth acute, three lowermoſt rather longeſt. *Vexillum,* or *ſtandard,* very minute, projecting but little beyond the calyx, white: *Wings* about three times longer, oblong, widening upwards, obtuſe, ſpreading, white. *Keel* nearly equal in length to the wings, ſomewhat wider, rather ſquare-pointed, gaping underneath, dark purple. *Filaments* all connected in a ſheath which ſplits at the upper part. *Ovary* oblong, compreſſed, containing from two to four ovula; *Style* going off at a right angle: *Stigma* pointed. The genus may be placed in the ſyſtem between Geniſta and Cytiſus, which ought to ſtand near together.

We believe that this delicate little ſhrub was firſt introduced into this country by GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. of Clapham-Common, in whoſe conſervatory our drawing was taken.

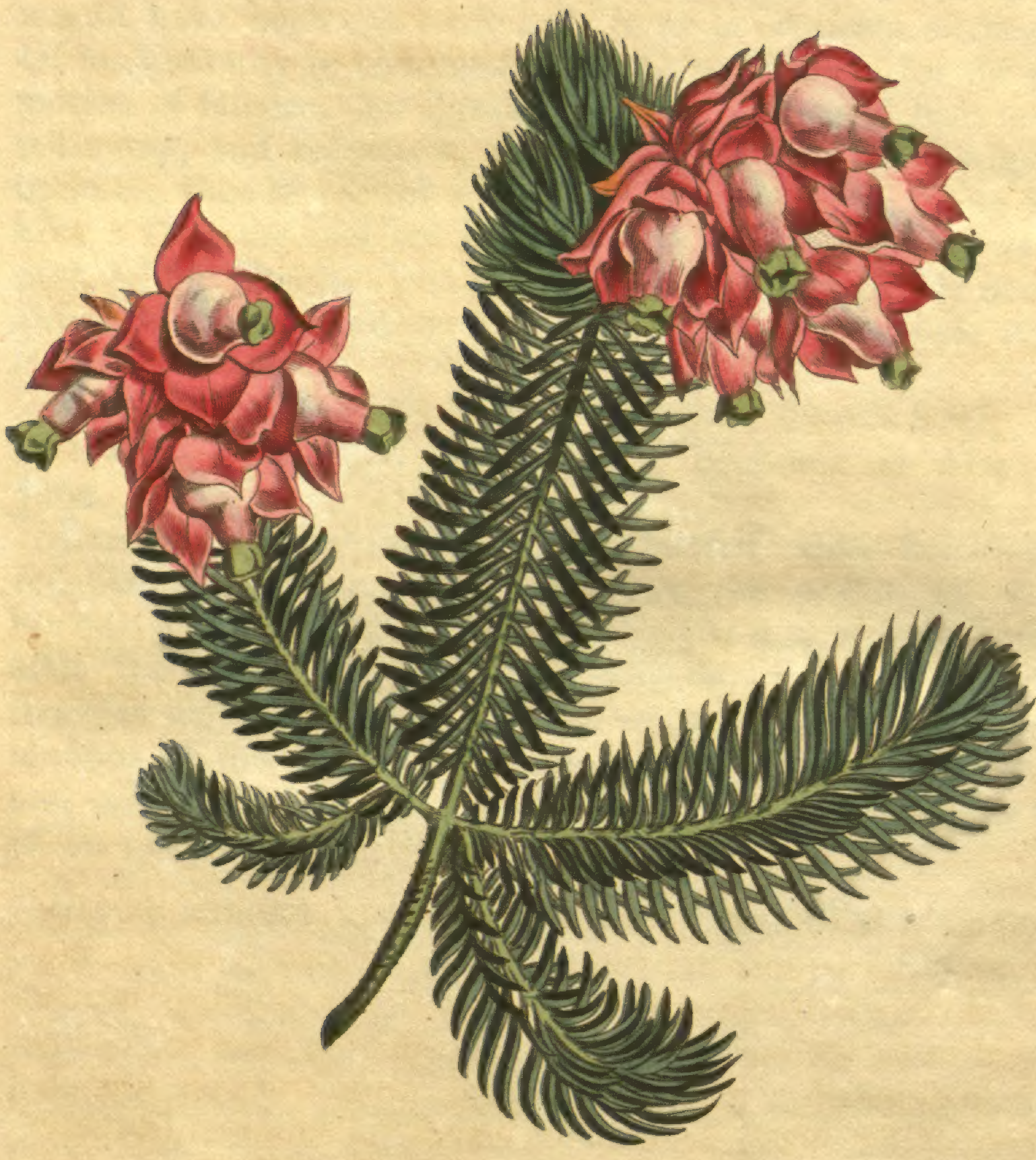
We likewiſe received it from Mr. LODDIGES, Nurſeryman, at Hackney, who raiſed it ſome years ago from ſeeds he received from the Cape of Good Hope. This excellent cultivator, from his extenſive correſpondence with ſeveral far-diſtant countries, has been the means of introducing many rare exotics into our gardens, and to his experience and ſkill in horticulture, the preſervation and propagation of more, that would have been otherwiſe loſt, is to be entirely attributed. Of his liberality in communicating his poſſeſſions, for the promotion of ſcience, the numbers of our magazine bear ample teſtimony, and in return, we conſider it as a duty impoſed upon us, thus to record his merits, by naming a genus after him. That the one we have choſen is very diſtinct, we apprehend the ſingular form of the corolla will ſufficiently decide, although we have not yet been ſo fortunate as to meet with a ſeed-veſſel.

It is a tolerably hardy greenhouſe ſhrub, flowers freely, and is readily propagated by cuttings. Bloſſoms in May and June.

LINNÆUS ſometimes amuſed himſelf with fancying a reſemblance between the genus and the perſon to whoſe honour it is dedicated; and ſuch conceits may at leaſt ſerve to aſſiſt the memory. So in Loddigeſia, the minute white ſtandard may be conſidered as the emblem of the modeſt pretenſions of this venerable cultivator; the broad keel, of his real uſefulneſs to ſcience; and the far-extended wings, as that of his two ſons,

SIC PRÆSTENT VIRTUTE PATRI, SIC FRUGIBUS AMBO.

No. 966



Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Creſcent Oct. 1. 1806. F. Sanſom sculp.

ERICA ELEGANS. ELEGANT HEATH.

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Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filam.* receptaculo inſerta. *Antheræ* 2-fidæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis. *Diſſepimenta* valvulis contraria.

OBS. Foliola calycis, laciniæ corollæ, loculamenta, valvulæque numero interdum duplicantur.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ERICA *elegans;* antheris criſtatis incluſis, foliis ſexfariis glaucis, umbellis congeſtis terminalibus involucrato-bracteatis, corollis urceolatis.

ERICA *elegans. And. Heaths.*

DESCR. A low ſhrub, with ſhort branches growing in every direction. *Leaves* ternate, but by thoſe of one whorl being placed directly between thoſe of the next, the whole is neatly arranged in ſix dictinct rows, glaucous, fleſhy, aceroſe, channelled underneath. *Flowers* terminal in a compact umbel. *Involucre* of ſix ovate, acuminate, leaves. Peduncles ſcarcely as long as the involucre, with three or four large bractes ſimilar to the involucre, deciduous. *Calyx* four-leaved, leaflets orbicular, acuminate, ſomewhat ſpreading, nearly equalling the *Corolla,* which is globular at the bottom, contracted upwards; mouth 4-fid, ſmall. *Nectary* a glandular beaded circle within the ſtamens. *Stamens* included; *filaments* dilated, at both ends incurved: Anthers oblong, acute, criſtate: criſtæ nearly orbicular minutely notched, and in this ſpecies (perhaps in others) are evidently proceſſes of the filaments, and no part of the anthers. *Germen* globoſely four-lobed: *ſtyle* erect: *ſtigma* capitate, included.

The involucre, bractes, calyx, and corolla are all of a roſe-colour, deepeſt where moſt expoſed to the light, the firſt and laſt tipped with green. A ſaccharine juice is ſecreted in ſo large quantities as to drop from the flowers.

We conclude that this ſpecies is not contained in Mr. SALISBURY's monograph on this genus, in the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society, as it is certainly not to be found in the neighbourhood of *glauca*, its near affinity with which could not have paſſed unnoticed. But without this clue, even if preſent, we might perhaps have overlooked it; for in ſo extenſive a genus, in which the ſpecies are, for the moſt part, given under new names, and not arranged under different ſections, it is not always eaſy to determine, whether a required ſpecies be there or not.

Is more eaſily propagated and a much freer blower than *glauca*. Our drawing was taken from a fine ſhrub at Mr. BUCHANAN's, Nurſeryman, at Camberwell, who appears to be very induſtrious in collecting rare plants, and obligingly communicative to ſcientific inquirers.

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